





## Denmark's Parliament Allows Premier a Four-Day Respite

COPENHAGEN, May 10 (AP).—Unprecedented parliamentary acrobatics today afforded the Danish cabinet and Folketing (parliament) a four-day respite to avoid national elections and to implement import-curbing sales taxes that are generally considered necessary.

At the end of a 20-hour Folketing debate, Liberal Premier Poul Hartling won a vote of confidence after he had picked an election date in the face of certain defeat.

The Folketing voted 90 to 64 for a motion not foreseen in the constitution or in Folketing procedures. It urged the premier to ignore his imminent defeat because the Folketing wanted him to carry on with "necessary legislation."

**Queen Informed**

This offered everyone a way out, Mr. Hartling, who had been trying to maintain his four-month-old minority government in power, accepted the suggestion and the Folketing quickly

postponed the crucial vote on the sales tax bills until Tuesday.

Mr. Hartling already had contacted Queen Margrethe II to inform her of his forthcoming resignation. He also had set June 11 as the date for new elections.

That date would still be feasible should negotiations fail tomorrow between Mr. Hartling and opposition leaders.

The talks will cover more than the sales tax bills, which involve increases of up to 33 percent in levies on cars, household appliances and durable goods.

Described by Mr. Hartling as a "currency reserve safeguard," the increases were designed to reduce this year's balance-of-payments deficit. A majority of the 10-party Folketing favored the sales tax increases.

The real issue was a related government proposal to reduce income taxes by 30 percent next year. The government proposed to finance the plan by a shift to indirect taxes and by sweeping budget cutbacks affecting traditional social welfare services.

The Social Democrats, the main opposition party, insisted that some sales tax increases, threatening unemployment in certain Danish industries, be dropped. They also refused to go along with the bills before there was basic agreement on key aspects of the income tax and budget reforms scheduled to follow next year.

Informed sources said that the government was dropping a proposed tax on electricity and an increase in the sales tax on television sets. Danish manufacturers had warned that the levy would cause them to curb production.

There was no sign, however, that the government would give up increased levies on cars even if that were to bring auto imports to a virtual standstill and heavily affect assembly plant employment here.

## Minister Alone In Bid to Chop Cabinet's Pay

LONDON, May 10 (UPI).—Employment Secretary Michael Foot said today that he favored a salary cut for top-level British ministers like himself.

"Indeed, I have even proposed it to the cabinet," he said in a television interview.

What was the response? "It wasn't a roaring success," he said.

Mr. Foot earns £13,000 (about \$31,000) a year.

## U.K. Plans Major Troop Cuts In Southern Asia, Europe

LONDON, May 10 (UPI).—The Labor government plans drastic cuts in defense spending, including a likely military pullout from Southeast Asia and troop and naval cutbacks in Europe, a high official said today.

Government sources said the cuts will be announced in an official white paper, probably in June. They said the aim is to slash defense spending from its present level of about \$2.2 billion (\$7.68 billion) to around \$2.75 billion, annually.

A high official said the cuts are almost certain to include a complete military pullout from Singapore and Southeast Asia, where Britain contributes about 2,500 troops, six small warships and a few maritime reconnaissance planes to a mixed Commonwealth force under a 1971 agreement.

However, government sources said there are no immediate plans to pull out of Hong Kong, where Britain maintains five infantry battalions, an artillery regiment, a few small warships and helicopters.

**Hard Look at NATO**

In Western Europe, a high official said, the government is taking a "long, hard look at Britain's NATO forces. These total about 55,000 Rhine Army troops stationed in West Germany, an infantry brigade in West Berlin, air force squadrons and naval units in the North Sea and Mediterranean and airborne troops and planes ready to intervene in case of a Communist attack against Norway.

An official said Britain is the only NATO country in Europe making such a far-flung contribution to allied defense.

## Filipino Military Sets Marriage Screening

MANILA, May 10 (AP).—Philippine military authorities announced yesterday that all prospective wives must be officially checked before an officer or enlisted man can marry.

The procedure is intended to screen wives who may be security risks or of questionable character. A soldier will be given the option of quitting the military if he does not want his fiancée to undergo the clearance check.

## la chrysothèque ZOLOTAS

Authentic copy BENAKI MUSEUM The Collection Priced From P.F. 200

PARIS 201 RUE ST-HONORE ATHENS LONDON ST-TROPEZ LYON GENEVA MADRID TOKYO HONG KONG



Israeli aides carry large bundles of maps to Premier Golda Meir's Jerusalem office on Friday as U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was to arrive for round of talks.

## Rabin Asserts Independence In Row Over Israel Coalition

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, May 10 (UPI).—Israel's Premier-designate Yitzhak Rabin today asserted his independence by opening negotiations for the formation of a new government with coalition partners to whom his predecessor in office, Golda Meir, vehemently objected.

Last night, Mrs. Meir walked out on a meeting of the inner committee and the parliamentary faction of her ruling Labor party. This occurred after the chairman, Aharon Yadin, Labor party secretary, refused to put to a vote Mrs. Meir's suggestion that a civil rights group, headed by Mrs. Shulamit Aloni, should not be invited to join the new government. The three-member civil rights group is an anti-rabbinical splinter group.

Although, out of deference to Mrs. Meir, the decision finally adopted by the Labor party body did not specifically override Mrs. Meir, but left all options open, Mrs. Rabin made contact today with Mrs. Aloni as well as another possible coalition partner, the Independent Liberals. If both groups give Mr. Rabin a positive reply—as seems most likely—he may now form a government which will have the support of up to 61 of the 120 members of the Knesset (parliament).

Last night's meeting of the Labor party leaders was held after their traditional coalition partner, the National Religious party, had rejected another offer of the Labor party, the second in a week, to join the new government and find a compromise on the "Who is a Jew?" issue that separates the two parties.

At 3 a.m., about an hour after Mrs. Meir's angry walkout, it was decided not to make any new advances to the National Religious party.

Mrs. Meir, who suggested that her party try to form a government with only one coalition partner, the Independent Liberals, even if such a government will have the support of only 58 members of the Knesset, explained that a coalition with the Civil Rights group would represent a change in the foreign policy of the government toward a more "dovish" position. While Mrs. Meir did not say so, observers believe that the premier's deep-rooted animosity to Mrs. Aloni, who was once a Labor party member of the Knesset, also influenced her thinking on this matter.

Mrs. Meir became extremely irritated when the chairman, who obviously wanted to avoid a situation in which the premier who until April 22 was the official leader of the Labor party, would be outvoted, ruled against her. Several of her colleagues tried to plead with her but to no avail. Obviously infuriated, she walked out of the room.

Some observers pointed out that it was this atmosphere of "take-over" by a new cadre of leaders that embittered Mrs. Meir last night perhaps even more than the subject on the agenda. At one point she interrupted the minister of agriculture, Haim Gvati, a contemporary of hers, by saying: "Don't you understand they don't want to see us anymore."

**Political Impact**

Despite her parliamentary victory—her government controls two-thirds of the 221 seats—Mrs. Rabin's consultation with opposition party leaders—a rare event—underscored the political impact of her tough anti-strike stand.

In an hour-long speech that capped the evening's debate, the 66-year-old leader made it clear she feels the country cannot afford concessions to the rail workers.

"We are concerned about the interests of the railway workers," she said. "But we also have to be concerned about the larger interests of the people."

The workers, who make between \$32 and \$160 a month, are seeking a 75 percent increase across the board and payment of a bonus amounting to a 13th month's pay.

"We cannot afford the exorbitant demands that have been made," Mrs. Rabin said. "This cannot be done immediately, particularly at a time of economic difficulty."

Reports in New Delhi indicated that the strike continued to disrupt rail services severely, particularly on computer services to Bombay. Suburban trains around New Delhi also were reported to be late and far behind schedule.

Prices of perishable food, such as vegetables, milk and fruit, shot up in major cities as the strike delayed some shipments. The government insisted that, despite the reports, essential commodities were getting through.

The railway was called after a gunman tried to kidnap Princess Anne while she was being driven with her husband, Capt. Mark Phillips, to Buckingham Palace on March 20.

The princess and Capt. Phillips were unhurt in the incident but four men suffered gunshot wounds.

## Faster Pace By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

It was told that Mr. Kissinger had to be back in Washington by May 21 because of a busy schedule.

The crucial issue to be decided continues to be a decision on where to place the line to separate the Syrian and Israeli forces in the Golan Heights.

**Separation Line Crucial**

A senior American official said that the other problems were negotiable. These are: The size of the buffer zone between the two sides, the role to be assigned to the United Nations in supervising the truce and the thinning out of military forces on the two fronts.

**Golan Fighting Continues**

TEL AVIV, May 10 (AP).—Syrian planes hit Israeli positions on the Golan front today, and witnesses reported that Israeli jets rocketed and strafed Palestinian guerrilla concentrations on the Lebanese foothills of Mount Hermon.

The witnesses said that hills and woods neighboring nine Lebanese villages took "scores of direct hits" during the 25-minute Israeli raid, but casualties were not immediately known.

The Syrian planes inflicted "heavy casualties and losses," according to the Damascus military command.

Both Syria and Israel reported more tank and artillery duels on the Golan Heights, the 60th day of fighting by the two armies.

## Mrs. Gandhi Offers to Free Unionists If Rail Strike Ends

NEW DELHI, May 10 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi offered today to release thousands of jailed trade-union leaders and resume negotiations if India's striking railroad workers end their crippling three-day-old walkout.

Opposition party leaders urged instead that the imprisoned labor activists be released first. But they agreed to take Mrs. Gandhi's proposal to union chiefs, who earlier had rejected similar appeals.

The high-level bargaining occurred at a morning meeting called by Mrs. Gandhi a few hours after she easily turned back a no-confidence motion in Parliament.

The voice vote was taken about 2 a.m. after 10 hours of angry debate over her government's handling of the strike and her imprisonment of more than 4,000 union officials on charges of defying a no-strike order and inciting workers to violence.

Despite her parliamentary victory—her government controls two-thirds of the 221 seats—Mrs. Rabin's consultation with opposition party leaders—a rare event—underscored the political impact of her tough anti-strike stand.

In an hour-long speech that capped the evening's debate, the 66-year-old leader made it clear she feels the country cannot afford concessions to the rail workers.

"We are concerned about the interests of the railway workers," she said. "But we also have to be concerned about the larger interests of the people."

The workers, who make between \$32 and \$160 a month, are seeking a 75 percent increase across the board and payment of a bonus amounting to a 13th month's pay.

"We cannot afford the exorbitant demands that have been made," Mrs. Rabin said. "This cannot be done immediately, particularly at a time of economic difficulty."

Reports in New Delhi indicated that the strike continued to disrupt rail services severely, particularly on computer services to Bombay. Suburban trains around New Delhi also were reported to be late and far behind schedule.

Prices of perishable food, such as vegetables, milk and fruit, shot up in major cities as the strike delayed some shipments. The government insisted that, despite the reports, essential commodities were getting through.

## Seen as Factor in Resignation

## Woman Spy Alleged in Brandt's Life

BONN, May 10 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor-Designate Helmut Schmidt continued informal consultations today on forming a new government following Willy Brandt's resignation earlier this week.

But the process of cabinet-making is still overshadowed in the public mind by the mystery of what really caused Mr. Brandt to resign and precipitate a political crisis.

Mr. Brandt stepped down after assuming responsibility for the presence of East German agent Gunter Guillaume in his immediate entourage. He also said that his private life might have been drawn into the affair—a remark since proved true.

The pro-government magazine Stern, following up allegations yesterday in its anti-government rival, Quick, published today what it claimed were new details of a "Mata Hari" East German woman agent. Quick had said that she fell in love with Mr. Brandt after being assigned to capture his affections.

Stern today named the woman as Susanne Sievers, also known as Susanne Jansen—and said she had been employed for a number of years during the 1960s by the West German intelligence service as its "resident" in Hong Kong.

The government here yesterday issued an unsolicited denial of press reports that the woman received 300,000 marks (\$125,000) to keep silent about an alleged romantic involvement with Mr. Brandt, when he was mayor of West Berlin.

According to Quick's report, the woman was persuaded to work against her Communist sympathies after falling in love with Mr. Brandt.

But her East Berlin bosses later caught up with her and jailed her for eight years as an American spy, Quick said.

Press reports have suggested that Mr. Brandt's alleged connection with the woman was known to Mr. Guillaume, but Mr. Brandt strongly denied that he had laid himself open to political blackmail.

His successor, Mr. Schmidt, is expected to head a smaller cabinet than Mr. Brandt's 17-minister team.

Observers expect the Free Democrats to retain four major ministries, despite their junior position in the coalition. These would be economics, agriculture, foreign affairs and either justice or the interior, the observers said.

Meanwhile, the Bonn opposition, one of whose leaders, Franz-Josef Strauss, was mentioned in today's Stern report on the alleged "Mata Hari" affair, has pledged to force a full explanation of Mr. Brandt's resignation from the government "in a fair manner."

**Blow to Leadership**

Mr. Brandt's unexpected departure was seen here as a blow to the Soviet leadership, particularly party chief Leonid Brezhnev. The Kremlin had relied heavily on the relationship carefully developed with Mr. Brandt and was counting on his visit here in July.

In today's assessment by its Bonn correspondent, Yevgeny Grigoryev, Pravda reported that the "realistic foreign policy" undertaken by Mr. Brandt had "won the recognition and support of broad sections of the population" in West Germany.

The newspaper went on to favorably characterize the 55-year-old Mr. Schmidt as "businesslike and pragmatic." It was decidedly noted "the knowledge and experience, which Schmidt possesses in the fields of finance, economics and foreign policy."

Privately, Soviet observers here

## Seen as Factor in Resignation

## Woman Spy Alleged in Brandt's Life

BONN, May 10 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor-Designate Helmut Schmidt continued informal consultations today on forming a new government following Willy Brandt's resignation earlier this week.

But the process of cabinet-making is still overshadowed in the public mind by the mystery of what really caused Mr. Brandt to resign and precipitate a political crisis.

Mr. Brandt stepped down after assuming responsibility for the presence of East German agent Gunter Guillaume in his immediate entourage. He also said that his private life might have been drawn into the affair—a remark since proved true.

The pro-government magazine Stern, following up allegations yesterday in its anti-government rival, Quick, published today what it claimed were new details of a "Mata Hari" East German woman agent. Quick had said that she fell in love with Mr. Brandt after being assigned to capture his affections.

Stern today named the woman as Susanne Sievers, also known as Susanne Jansen—and said she had been employed for a number of years during the 1960s by the West German intelligence service as its "resident" in Hong Kong.

The government here yesterday issued an unsolicited denial of press reports that the woman received 300,000 marks (\$125,000) to keep silent about an alleged romantic involvement with Mr. Brandt, when he was mayor of West Berlin.

According to Quick's report, the woman was persuaded to work against her Communist sympathies after falling in love with Mr. Brandt.

But her East Berlin bosses later caught up with her and jailed her for eight years as an American spy, Quick said.

Press reports have suggested that Mr. Brandt's alleged connection with the woman was known to Mr. Guillaume, but Mr. Brandt strongly denied that he had laid himself open to political blackmail.

His successor, Mr. Schmidt, is expected to head a smaller cabinet than Mr. Brandt's 17-minister team.

Observers expect the Free Democrats to retain four major ministries, despite their junior position in the coalition. These would be economics, agriculture, foreign affairs and either justice or the interior, the observers said.

Meanwhile, the Bonn opposition, one of whose leaders, Franz-Josef Strauss, was mentioned in today's Stern report on the alleged "Mata Hari" affair, has pledged to force a full explanation of Mr. Brandt's resignation from the government "in a fair manner."

**Blow to Leadership**

Mr. Brandt's unexpected departure was seen here as a blow to the Soviet leadership, particularly party chief Leonid Brezhnev. The Kremlin had relied heavily on the relationship carefully developed with Mr. Brandt and was counting on his visit here in July.

In today's assessment by its Bonn correspondent, Yevgeny Grigoryev, Pravda reported that the "realistic foreign policy" undertaken by Mr. Brandt had "won the recognition and support of broad sections of the population" in West Germany.

The newspaper went on to favorably characterize the 55-year-old Mr. Schmidt as "businesslike and pragmatic." It was decidedly noted "the knowledge and experience, which Schmidt possesses in the fields of finance, economics and foreign policy."

Privately, Soviet observers here

## Seen as Factor in Resignation

## Woman Spy Alleged in Brandt's Life

BONN, May 10 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor-Designate Helmut Schmidt continued informal consultations today on forming a new government following Willy Brandt's resignation earlier this week.

But the process of cabinet-making is still overshadowed in the public mind by the mystery of what really caused Mr. Brandt to resign and precipitate a political crisis.

Mr. Brandt stepped down after assuming responsibility for the presence of East German agent Gunter Guillaume in his immediate entourage. He also said that his private life might have been drawn into the affair—a remark since proved true.

The pro-government magazine Stern, following up allegations yesterday in its anti-government rival, Quick, published today what it claimed were new details of a "Mata Hari" East German woman agent. Quick had said that she fell in love with Mr. Brandt after being assigned to capture his affections.

Stern today named the woman as Susanne Sievers, also known as Susanne Jansen—and said she had been employed for a number of years during the 1960s by the West German intelligence service as its "resident" in Hong Kong.

The government here yesterday issued an unsolicited denial of press reports that the woman received 300,000 marks (\$125,000) to keep silent about an alleged romantic involvement with Mr. Brandt, when he was mayor of West Berlin.

According to Quick's report, the woman was persuaded to work against her Communist sympathies after falling in love with Mr. Brandt.

But her East Berlin bosses later caught up with her and jailed her for eight years as an American spy, Quick said.

Press reports have suggested that Mr. Brandt's alleged connection with the woman was known to Mr. Guillaume, but Mr. Brandt strongly denied that he had laid himself open to political blackmail.

His successor, Mr. Schmidt, is expected to head a smaller cabinet than Mr. Brandt's 17-minister team.

Observers expect the Free Democrats to retain four major ministries, despite their junior position in the coalition. These would be economics, agriculture, foreign affairs and either justice or the interior, the observers said.

Meanwhile, the Bonn opposition, one of whose leaders, Franz-Josef Strauss, was mentioned in today's Stern report on the alleged "Mata Hari" affair, has pledged to force a full explanation of Mr. Brandt's resignation from the government "in a fair manner."

**Blow to Leadership**

Mr. Brandt's unexpected departure was seen here as a blow to the Soviet leadership, particularly party chief Leonid Brezhnev. The Kremlin had relied heavily on the relationship carefully developed with Mr. Brandt and was counting on his visit here in July.

In today's assessment by its Bonn correspondent, Yevgeny Grigoryev, Pravda reported that the "realistic foreign policy" undertaken by Mr. Brandt had "won the recognition and support of broad sections of the population" in West Germany.

The newspaper went on to favorably characterize the 55-year-old Mr. Schmidt as "businesslike and pragmatic." It was decidedly noted "the knowledge and experience, which Schmidt possesses in the fields of finance, economics and foreign policy."

Privately, Soviet observers here

## Russia Fears Brandt's Fall May Harm Détente Efforts

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 10 (NYT).—The Soviet Union offered indications today that it was accommodating itself to the new leadership of Mr. Helmut Schmidt in West Germany but foresaw some difficulties ahead for Bonn's policy of accommodation with Eastern Europe espoused by Mr. Brandt.

A detailed and sober analysis of Chancellor Willy Brandt's departure by Pravda appeared calculated both to reassure Soviet readers that détente should not be affected by the sudden turn of events in West Germany and to encourage the chancellor's successor to maintain the Ostpolitik course set out by Mr. Brandt.

At the same time, the Communist party began offering the first extensive public explanation here of Mr. Brandt's sudden resignation, avoided any mention of the spy scandal that prompted the chancellor to leave office.

Instead, Pravda echoed some earlier assertions made by Soviet officials here by maintaining that internal difficulties accentuated by "unbridled propaganda campaigns, unceasing intrigues by reactionary forces and at times a direct hounding of Brandt and the cabinet he headed played a definite part in what has taken place."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

## Russia Fears Brandt's Fall May Harm Détente Efforts

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 10 (NYT).—The Soviet Union offered indications today that it was accommodating itself to the new leadership of Mr. Helmut Schmidt in West Germany but foresaw some difficulties ahead for Bonn's policy of accommodation with Eastern Europe espoused by Mr. Brandt.

A detailed and sober analysis of Chancellor Willy Brandt's departure by Pravda appeared calculated both to reassure Soviet readers that détente should not be affected by the sudden turn of events in West Germany and to encourage the chancellor's successor to maintain the Ostpolitik course set out by Mr. Brandt.

At the same time, the Communist party began offering the first extensive public explanation here of Mr. Brandt's sudden resignation, avoided any mention of the spy scandal that prompted the chancellor to leave office.

Instead, Pravda echoed some earlier assertions made by Soviet officials here by maintaining that internal difficulties accentuated by "unbridled propaganda campaigns, unceasing intrigues by reactionary forces and at times a direct hounding of Brandt and the cabinet he headed played a definite part in what has taken place."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

Reflecting the Kremlin's distaste for inconsistency in its foreign relations, Pravda hailed the Soviet change-over from Mr. Brandt to Mr. Schmidt effected by the ruling Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition. The "clarity brought to the political situation by the coalition, it said, had deprived the opposition of an opportunity to bring in noxious elements of instability."

In particular, Pravda anticipated heightened political action from both the right and the left in West Germany, resulting in a period of tension and uncertainty. It suggested that rightist elements, including "the enemies" the Eastern treaties concluded by the Brandt government, "might try to seize the occasion to turn back the process of détente."

## French Artillery Gets A-Missile

PARIS, May 10 (UPI).—The first tactical nuclear missiles have been delivered to the French land forces and are operational in the 3d Artillery Regiment based at Mailly, in eastern France, government officials said today.

The missiles, named Pluton, have a range of 100 kilometers and are armed with the AN-52 warhead, with an explosive force of 10 to 15 thousand tons of dynamic, slightly less than the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima in 1945, the officials said.

Eventually, six artillery regiments will be armed with Plutons. Each regiment will have 20 to 25 missiles which can be fired from a platform or modified AMX-30 medium tanks.

## Groups in S. Africa Assail Earmuff Bias

JOHANNESBURG, May 10 (Reuters).—The South African government's order that workers in noisy jobs must be provided earmuffs on a segregated basis has provoked criticism from unions and newspapers.

Under the new regulations, if each worker cannot receive his own earmuffs, then communal earmuffs must be sterilized after use and clearly marked for the sole use of either whites, coloreds (mixed race), Indians or Africans. Arthur Grobelaar, the secretary of the Trade Union Council of South Africa, said: "I would object to wearing anyone else's muffs, but there is no reason why race should come into the question."



هنا صحتنا

## om \$17.1-Million Expenditure

## House Unit Report Urges U.S. to Seek Nixon Homes Refund

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—A House subcommittee report, concluding that \$17.1 million in federal funds has been spent in connection with President Nixon's homes, has suggested that action should be taken to recover any "improper expenditures."

The House press secretary said Ziegler strongly attacked the report. "An honest report would show that out of the \$17.1 million referred to, only \$10.5 million was spent on the President's homes," he said.

The report, to be considered by the House Government Operations Committee Tuesday, said the \$17.1 million included \$7.6 million in personnel costs, \$5.6 million for communications, \$2.2 million for administrative support and \$1.7 million for protection.

It still includes the findings, previously disclosed, that some of the spending was for items "far in excess of what was required to meet security requests" and that some items were paid for by the government after they had already been procured by Mr. Nixon's aides.

Controls Urged

The draft report recommends tightening controls over spending by the Secret Service for protection of presidents.

It also recommends that "appropriate government agencies should seek restitution or take other appropriate action with respect to any improper expenditures of federal funds."

Copies of the final draft were sent to committee members yesterday and were numbered to discourage leaks, but the Associated Press was permitted to take notes from one copy.

The draft report also recommends that in the future permanent security be established at only one of a president's private homes, to be selected by him.

The report was said to have received the broad support of committee Republicans at a caucus yesterday morning because of a general softening of some of its language and the addition of more information on security costs at past presidents' homes.

Several Republicans reached after the caucus said that their approval was not a turning away from Mr. Nixon but simply a basic approval of the report.

Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala., was the chief opponent of the report as originally approved by a subcommittee headed by Rep. Jack Brooks, D-Texas. Mr. Buchanan said he probably would vote for the report.

Rep. Buchanan said, however, that he probably would submit a minority report including more emphasis on spending on past presidents' homes.

The report concluded that Congress had posed few restraints on spending for protection of presidents but that evidence showed Secret Service and other agencies "have abused the discretion given them."

"They have permitted public funds to be used to procure non-security items," it said. "They have permitted non-government personnel to commit federal government funds. They have abandoned fiscal responsibility and they have exercised a casual attitude on expending funds."

The draft report did not estimate how much of the \$17 million expended enhanced the value of Mr. Nixon's homes at San Clemente, Calif., and Key Biscayne, Fla.

The House-Senate Internal Revenue Taxation Committee estimated that figure at \$22,298 and concluded that the President should pay taxes on that amount as, in effect, job benefit income.

Japan Quake Toll At 13; 77 Hurt, 16 Still Missing

TOKYO, May 10 (UPI)—Rescuers sifted through tons of mud and rock today seeking missing residents of the village of Minami which was hit by landslides triggered by yesterday's earthquake.

Police said 13 bodies had been recovered and 71 persons were injured. A total of 838 homes were destroyed or damaged.

About 2,500 rescuers dug through the debris of battered homes with the help of 175 bulldozers in their search for 16 persons still unaccounted for.

Seismologists from nearby Shizuoka University visited the area and said an estimated 40,000 tons of rocks and mud fell on the village.

The earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.

Earthquake, with an intensity of 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale, struck along Japan's Pacific coast. It started a series of landslides in Minami and nearby villages on the tip of the scenic Izu Peninsula, located 100 miles southwest of Tokyo.



BLOCKING THE WAY—Lying, sitting and operating wheelchairs, some of the physically handicapped trying Friday to block the entrance to the National Museum in Tokyo where Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa is on view for first time in Japan.

## Handicapped Protest Special Show of Mona Lisa

TOKYO, May 10 (AP)—A "liberation group" of about 30 physically handicapped persons tried to prevent Tokyo crimples from viewing the Mona Lisa today, but the police removed them when they started to lie down in the doorway of the National Art Museum.

The protesters handed out leaflets charging that the special showing for the handicapped of the Leonardo da Vinci work was "further discrimination" against them.

Despite the demonstration, about 3,000 persons filed past the painting on crutches, in wheelchairs or with the assistance of attendants.

The painting is on loan from the Louvre for a 54-day exhibit that began April 20. The Japanese Culture Agency at first banned handicapped persons and babies from the museum, saying that they might cause confusion among the huge crowds expected. The special showing was arranged after public protests.

The free market cannot be relied upon to determine costs and prices, he said. There is a cost of responsibility.

Mr. Nixon said he received a report from his National Commission on Inflation.

He added that his management performance during the recent inflationary period "has been very responsible" and that the number of strikes has been "perhaps lower than we had any right to expect."

The Democratic proposal to return controls on a standby basis was soundly defeated when the Senate opened debate on the legislation.

However, at that time, the Senate did adopt, 44 to 41, a Muskie plan to have the government monitor wage and price levels with strong authority to get relevant information from businesses and unions.

The Muskie proposal also would have given the President power to enforce price commitments made by industries when they were decontrolled.

But, as the debate resumed yesterday, the Senate changed its mind and tentatively adopted an amendment of Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, as a substitute for the Muskie plan.

Sen. Tower's amendment contained much weaker monitoring powers. It did not include subpoena authority to get information and it would have allowed the monitoring agency only 28 professional employees.

Sen. Muskie declared that the Republicans were offering "only a shadow agency which could not begin to do the monitoring job. There is no use for us to pass a sham."

Island of Calm

The added oil costs and their future effect on France and the crisis of Europe were barely touched upon, as if the country were somehow an isolated island of calm.

Rather, as in two sharper radio debates conducted during the first-round campaign, Mr. Mitterrand attacked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for his alleged mismanagement of the economy over the last 11 years while the finance minister complained that his adversary refused to discuss the future.

However, unlike their past radio encounters, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not bother to contest Mr. Mitterrand's claims that inflation was now running at an annual rate of 17 percent.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has long been unchallenged in his mastery of economic and financial problems.

The Socialist leader also scored by brushing aside Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's warnings about the danger of nationalization by quoting the constitution of the Fifth Republic—hand-tailored for the late Gen. de Gaulle—which justifies such action in the case of monopoly abuses.

Democrats Delay Plans to Reform Panels in House

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Plans for a sweeping shake-up of House committees have been diverted to the Democratic Committee on Organization although a spokesman said the proposal is not dead.

The House Democratic caucus voted 111 to 95 yesterday to refer the proposal to the committee instead of letting it go to the floor for action by the whole House.

A coalition of Democrats ranging from conservative to liberal opposed the reshuffle of committees.

The chairman of the House Republican conference, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, said Democrats were engaged in an "anti-reform shuffle" and have established a timetable "designed to insure that we will not be able to vote on a comprehensive reform resolution in this Congress."

U.S. Air Academy Head

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James Allen, a senior staff planner, will become the next superintendent of the Air Force Academy, the Pentagon has announced. The present superintendent, Lt. Gen. Albert Clark, will retire Aug. 1.

U.K., Dutch Trucks Set for Drought Aid

ROME, May 10 (AP)—Britain and the Netherlands will fly 45 trucks this month to drought-ravaged regions of Africa in response to an urgent appeal by the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization for vehicles to move food and medicine to remote areas.

## Mitterrand-Giscard Debate On TV Avoids New Ground

By Jonathan C. Randall

PARIS, May 10 (WP)—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Francois Mitterrand tonight staged France's first live television debate between presidential candidates, but what had been billed as the turning point of the campaign proved something of a letdown.

Perhaps oversold as the Gallic equivalent of the decisive 1960 television debates between Richard Nixon and John Kennedy, the 100-minute encounter repeated arguments which both candidates have developed throughout the month-long campaign.

But even before the debate finished, a poll conducted by a semi-private French radio station indicated that 10 percent of the 400 persons questioned had changed their voting preference as a result.

There was no indication in the poll on how many of those who said they had changed their minds would vote for Mr. Mitterrand or his rival.

If confirmed by more in-depth polls, such a swing could prove decisive. A series of polls this week have shown conservative Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing and united left leader Mitterrand variously leading each other—by margins of 51 percent to no more than 42 percent—in the runoff vote May 19.

Both candidates' reluctance to break new ground appeared to have been dictated by a desire to avoid alienating the voters they won in the first-round ballot last Sunday by appealing to those who backed now-eliminated candidates.

Mr. Mitterrand, who is backed by the powerful Communist party, at the end of the debate made a direct, emotional, but vague appeal for support from those who had voted for other candidates.

His special target is the 15 percent of the electorate that voted for Gaullist candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas and the 3.2 percent that backed small shopkeeper champion Jean Royer.

The originally planned 90-minute debate dealt entirely with domestic problems.

Only after journalist-arbiters of the state television monopoly insisted did the candidates reluctantly and briefly discuss foreign affairs in a 10-minute "overtime" period.

The added oil costs and their future effect on France and the crisis of Europe were barely touched upon, as if the country were somehow an isolated island of calm.

Rather, as in two sharper radio debates conducted during the first-round campaign, Mr. Mitterrand attacked Mr. Giscard d'Estaing for his alleged mismanagement of the economy over the last 11 years while the finance minister complained that his adversary refused to discuss the future.

However, unlike their past radio encounters, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not bother to contest Mr. Mitterrand's claims that inflation was now running at an annual rate of 17 percent.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has long been unchallenged in his mastery of economic and financial problems.

The Socialist leader also scored by brushing aside Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's warnings about the danger of nationalization by quoting the constitution of the Fifth Republic—hand-tailored for the late Gen. de Gaulle—which justifies such action in the case of monopoly abuses.

Democrats Delay Plans to Reform Panels in House

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Plans for a sweeping shake-up of House committees have been diverted to the Democratic Committee on Organization although a spokesman said the proposal is not dead.

The House Democratic caucus voted 111 to 95 yesterday to refer the proposal to the committee instead of letting it go to the floor for action by the whole House.

A coalition of Democrats ranging from conservative to liberal opposed the reshuffle of committees.

The chairman of the House Republican conference, Rep. John Anderson of Illinois, said Democrats were engaged in an "anti-reform shuffle" and have established a timetable "designed to insure that we will not be able to vote on a comprehensive reform resolution in this Congress."

U.S. Air Academy Head

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. James Allen, a senior staff planner, will become the next superintendent of the Air Force Academy, the Pentagon has announced. The present superintendent, Lt. Gen. Albert Clark, will retire Aug. 1.

## Senate Drops Monitoring of Prices, Wages

## Following Division Along Party Lines

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP)—The Senate has abandoned attempts to prohibit wage and price increases.

Democrat Sen. Frank Lautenberg said he had been "impressed" by the Senate's decision to drop the bill.

The Senate voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

The Senate also voted 54-46 to drop the bill, which would have required employers to file wage and price increases with the Federal Reserve Board.

## Eve Alone Should Not Be Punished By Barroom Law, U.S. Judge Rules

MILWAUKEE, May 10 (AP)—The temptations of Eve are not sufficient justification for an ordinance banning bar girls, a U.S. District Court has ruled.

The decision yesterday by Judge John Reynolds overturns an opinion of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, which had upheld a Milwaukee ordinance that prohibited women employees of a bar from sitting with male customers.

Judge Reynolds called the ordinance irrational and a violation of the Constitution's equal-protection provisions.

"Ever since Eve, mankind has recognized that one thing may lead to another, and if the Milwaukee Common Council chose to enact these restrictions, it must be assumed 'the regulations are directly related to preserving morals and the public welfare,'" Judge Reynolds said.

"No mention of Adam's participation in moral matters was made," he said.

## Complete Pan Am Fleet to Get New Cockpit Warning System

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK, May 10 (NYT)—Pan American World Airways, concerned over two crashes this year in which 104 persons were killed, has ordered for its entire 146-plane fleet a new cockpit warning system designed to prevent such disasters.

The device sounds a loud "Whoop! Whoop! Pull up!" and flashes a red light saying "Terrain" if a plane is heading for a mountain slope or is straying too low on a landing approach.

Pan American has been working for 18 months with Sundstrand Aircraft Co., Inc., the manufacturer of the device, and with the Boeing Co. to adapt the warning system for its Boeing jets.

But sources at the airline acknowledged that the decision to buy and start installing the equipment had been hastened by recent accidents, especially the April 22 crash into a Bali, Indonesia, mountain in which 107 died.

Following that crash—the fourth for the airline in nine months—the Federal Aviation Administration ordered an "immediate" inspection of Pan American's world operations. The survey is expected to take about two months.

With its order, Pan American became the first major U.S. airline to commit itself to fleetwide use of the Sundstrand system. The program will cost \$2.9 million.

About 15 airlines abroad and one U.S. carrier, Wien Air in Austria, are already using the system on some planes.

The Sundstrand device is called a ground proximity warning system. It is designed as a supplement to more conventional altitude-warning systems that are standard on many airlines, including all of Pan American's.

A big advantage of the new system is that it automatically sounds its warnings without the pilot having to set a dial or perform any other chore.

The warnings—the startling "Whoop!" used on ambulances and other emergency vehicles, the spoken order "Pull up!" and the flash of the "Terrain" light—are repeated until corrective action is taken. The pilot cannot shut off

the warnings as he can with more conventional systems.

Another critical advantage of the Sundstrand system is that it gives the crew advance knowledge that they are on a dangerous flight path. It does not simply tell them how high they are over the ground at the moment, as do conventional systems.

"Mother nature," explained Glenn Jones, Sundstrand's aviation marketing manager, "fortunately decided to precede precipitous mountain faces with an average slope of 60 degrees. So, in most cases, there would be time for our system to flash the necessary warning."

The Sundstrand device weighs less than 4 1/4 pounds and costs about \$5,000.

Zaire Cancells Belgian Accord In Book Dispute

BRUSSELS, May 10 (Reuters)—Relations between Belgium and Zaire, often strained since the former Belgian Congo became independent 14 years ago, hit a low today when Zaire canceled a cooperation agreement between the two countries.

The cause of the cancellation was the Belgian government's refusal to ban a book by Belgian lawyer Jules Chome which is critical of President Mobutu Sese Seko. It was published in Paris in March. The Zaire government called on Belgium to ban it, as France had done.

The Belgian government informed President Mobutu of its continued readiness for cooperation but said that banning the book would infringe upon the right of free expression in Belgium.

In Kinshasa, Zaire, the news agency AZAP said today that because of the Belgian attitude, "the republic of Zaire feels itself obliged in self-defense to cancel as from today the treaty of friendship existing between Belgium and Zaire."

Urgent consultations on Zaire's move were being held today between Premier Leo Tindemans and Foreign Minister Renaat Van Elslande. Belgium's initial refusal to ban the book resulted in the recall of Zaire's ambassador.

Calif. Woman, 18, Denies a Role in U.K. Kidnap Plot

LONDON, May 10 (AP)—An 18-year-old California woman today denied in court that she had a role in a plot to kidnap a French official as a hostage for the release of 30 Moroccan political prisoners.

Allison Thompson, a former waitress and part-time model from Santa Barbara, was arrested two days after Christmas on arrival from Los Angeles at London Heathrow Airport. Customs officials said they found five pistols and ammunition in a false bottom of her trunk. She said she did not know the arms were in the trunk.

On trial with her were Abdelkhalil el-Hakkaoui, a 25-year-old Moroccan, and a 21-year-old Pakistani, Athar Naseem. Both were arrested in London soon after Miss Thompson had been stopped at the airport.

All three pleaded innocent to two charges of conspiracy with an American named Ted Brown, involving possession of firearms and ammunition. Mr. Brown was said to have returned to the United States before the arrests of Miss Thompson, Mr. Naseem and Mr. Hakkaoui.

Miss Thompson said Mr. Naseem had told her that somebody would meet her at the airport and take the trunk. She said Mr. Brown and Mr. Naseem had given her the round-trip ticket to London.

"I felt there was something strange about the whole thing," she testified. "But I did not ask any questions about it."

## DON'T LET YOUR DREAMS SAIL WITHOUT YOU.

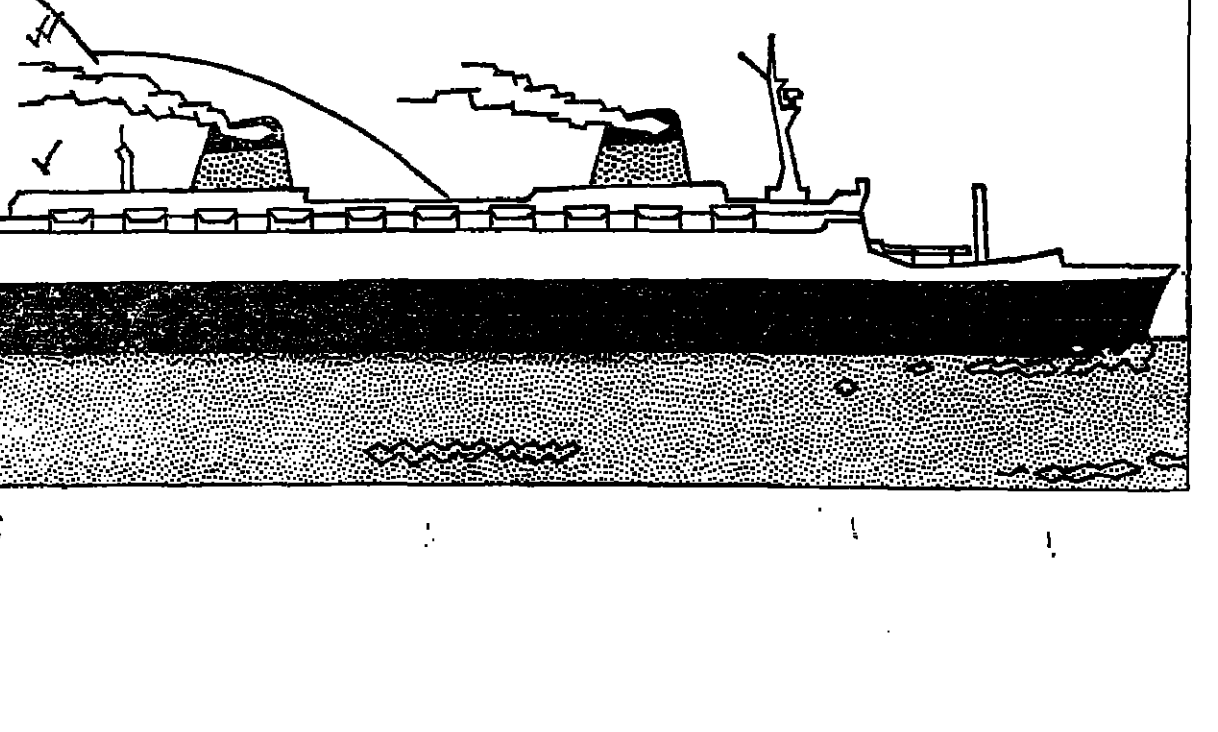
The France sails to New York 12 regular every-other-Friday cruises. And the France is everything you've ever dreamed of. Memorable cuisine on the high seas. A lavish and challenging wine cellar. Unforgettable entertainment. Or just plain "nothing to do." Give us six days, or the time it takes to sail from Europe to New York and we'll do everything we can to make your dreams come true.

The ss France sails from Le Havre and Southampton on May 24 - June 7 - June 21 - July 5 - July 19 - August 2 - August 16 - August 30 - September 13 - September 27 - October 11 - October 25, or from New York on every second Thursday starting May 30.

Special train services from Paris and Cologne to Le Havre and from London to Southampton. Fares from FF 1,905 - Le Havre/New York, 11th season.

See your travel agent or call French Line/Transat today. London 839.90.40 - Paris 742.97.59 - Brussels 17.24.65 - Geneva 31.36.50 - Hamburg 36.47.88 - Nice 89.56.87.

ss "FRANCE" French Line Cruise in World





## The Removal of Mr. Nixon

About six months ago, at a time when there was a sudden burst of demands for President Nixon's resignation, we observed in this space (H.T., Nov. 7) that neither the time nor the circumstances was right. We stated then that an overwhelming case could be made for the President's removal from office, but that the case for resignation was not necessarily stronger than the case for allowing the impeachment process to proceed, and that events would doubtless clarify the issue before long. It struck us then, as it does now, that if the President were to resign it would be vital that the public be provided persuasive evidence of the case against his continuing to serve in office.

When the most dangerous variation on the theme of resignation was advanced—namely, Sen. James Buckley's proposal that the President step down in an aura of innocence and without any publicly agreed upon findings one way or the other—we took particular issue with it. Today we are witnessing what might seem to be a replica of last November's outcry. However, events have in fact gone a considerable way toward resolving last fall's unsettled questions. There is now in the public domain, by Mr. Nixon's own hand, a documentary record of presidential misconduct and moral failure which transcends political lines and ideological differences among the public. Testimony to this development may also be found in editorials from the Chicago Tribune and the Omaha World-Herald, these editorials, calling for impeachment or Mr. Nixon's resignation, are testimony to the fact that Richard Nixon, by virtue of the records he himself has furnished of his performance in office, has managed to alienate profoundly important parts of his constituency—those elements, in fact, who have first call on his consideration and the most acute grounds for disappointment. To the best of our knowledge and belief, as they say on the witness stand, nobody has ever accused either the Chicago Tribune or the Omaha World-Herald of being liberal, elitist or Eastern seaboard in its outlook—let alone of being all three at once.

The conclusions that have been reached by these two newspapers, and by others who have been among the President's most stalwart supporters, are important for two reasons. One is that they show signs of fulfilling one prerequisite of the President's removal from office under circumstances least likely to divide the country and create huge reservoirs of public acrimony, suspicion and dispute: this prerequisite is that his own

constituency not feel that the President has been removed by a vengeful, partisan and unjust political opposition. The second reason that these conclusions are important is that they are firmly founded on an acknowledgment of presidential wrongdoing, as distinct from being based only on some amorphous sense that he has been unjustly robbed by others of his capacity to lead.

Where we would differ with the Chicago Tribune's appraisal is in its apparent conclusion that the transcripts recently released by Mr. Nixon, damning as they are, constitute a sufficiently complete or coherent statement of the case on which the President's removal must rest. Moreover, what is missing from the Tribune's recommended solution, as it is in the case of most of those who have raised their voices for the President's resignation, is any provision for the manner in which he would leave office and its aftermath for him. Former Vice-President Agnew, if we may be a bit crude about the transaction, bought himself (and the office he had in fact disgraced) a little necessary dignity in exchange for an official public presentation of the particular charges he would have had to answer had he not resigned. The President's case is different in some important respects—the experience of removal or resignation of a man from the presidency is by nature bound to be more traumatic, and the relatively simple format for bargaining does not exist in this case.

Still, the basic ingredients are there and there are enough interested and honorable parties who have some claim to a role and some authority in these affairs to negotiate a proper outcome. That outcome, it seems to us—and we are specifically thinking of something short of the result of a fully played-out impeachment process—would have roughly to provide the following elements: some form of indemnification of the President as a private citizen, some formal presentation of the reasons for his leaving office, and some acknowledgement, if only tacit, by Mr. Nixon of his acceptance of both parts of the arrangement.

One thing is certain: The pressures will increase for his removal, the revelations will multiply, and the constituency will grow. Mr. Nixon's presidency is beyond recovery. That is what the transcripts—and the public reading of them—have made plain. The question is no longer whether he should be removed from office, but how and when he will go. And the answer, in large measure, is up to him.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## No Exit for Mr. Trudeau

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau appears to owe the fall of his Liberal party government to what he calls the "scourge of inflation." Prices in Canada have gone up 10.4 percent in a year, the same intolerable rate as the climb in the United States.

Nevertheless, it is doubtful that runaway prices alone would have brought about Mr. Trudeau's ouster. Beneath the surface it was the politics of minority government, resting in this case on the shakiest of alliances with the radical New Democratic party, that brought Mr. Trudeau down. Since the 1972 election, he has had to depend on the support of the NDP in the House of Commons in order to prevail over the combined vote of the Progressive Conservatives and the Social Credit party; and it was the NDP's opposition to the prime minister's economic program that finally forced his undoing.

The parties both to the left and to the right of the government wanted price and wage controls: the prime minister, with a possibly jaundiced eye to the American experience, thought they would do little good. The New Democrats advocated pricing Cana-

dian goods for export higher than those for domestic consumption, a possible invitation to economic warfare which Mr. Trudeau understandably rejected. Where the prime minister's budget made concessions to the left, as it did on housing finance, the NDP found them "unworkable" or inadequate. It was the pressure of the NDP that kept the freeze on oil prices long after the Trudeau government wanted to end it. The party also was a major factor in the stiffening of controls on American financial investments in Canada.

Although inflation has caused real hardship for many Canadians they are not necessarily disposed to put all the blame on the Liberal government. They may even accept the prime minister's view that the problem is worldwide, requiring worldwide solutions. New elections are expected in July; and in any case, Wednesday's vote in Commons does not mean the exit from Canadian politics of Mr. Trudeau, who by general consent has grown in stature during his six years in office, especially in the last 18 months under the vicissitudes of running a minority government.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### Cold War Casualty

It is ironic that Willy Brandt, the man who sought to promote détente between the Federal German Republic and East Europe, including the "other Germany," has been brought down by a case of espionage which fits perfectly into the patterns of a cold war that is clearly still being waged behind the mask of normalization. Whether the wire-pullers in East Berlin can derive much satisfaction from the political consequences of their spectacular coup is an open question—they may find that it will rebound on themselves. Yet the degree to which Ostpolitik exposes West Germany to harm emerges clearly.

Brandt's resignation cannot conceal the fact that his government was in trouble even before the Guillaume affair broke. Its political substance was already heavily eroded. Whether a change of chancellors will make

the problems easier to solve... is something the near future will reveal.

—From the *New Zürcher Zeitung*, Zürich.

#### Power of Oil

Political power, said Mao, grows out of the barrel of a gun. Last year it seemed more likely to come out of a barrel of crude oil... It should have been the Year of Europe. It was demonstrably not. If 1973 belonged to anyone it belonged to the Arabs—which probably surprised them as much as anyone. Perhaps we had all taken the words of Chairman Mao too literally, and too much to heart. Yet guns still are important. More of them will be bought with the money from oil, and partly because of the tensions caused by the 'October' war there is less chance of a new arms agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union.

—From the *Times*, London.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

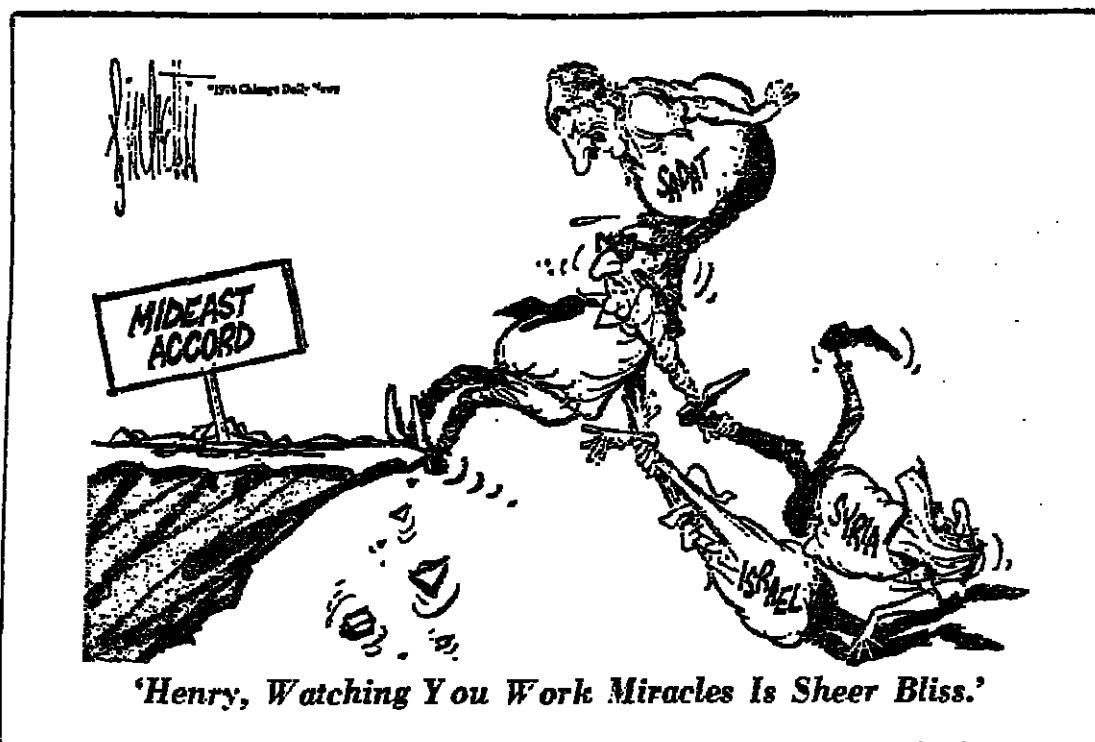
May 11, 1939

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Navy Department has under consideration a plan to send the entire Atlantic squadron, under command of Adm. Simpson, to Gibraltar to meet Adm. Dorey upon his return from Manila, and then to escort him to New York. Adm. Dorey will leave Manila sooner than at first expected. It is announced today that he may be home by Aug. 1.

#### Fifty Years Ago

May 11, 1921

LONDON—Sir James Craig, the Ulster premier, issued an important statement at Belfast today on the boundary dispute with the Irish Free State. "In trying to avoid serious trouble," he said, "our one course is open to the two sides. No settlement can be reached by mutual agreement, and it is no use pretending the contrary."



## The Politics of Divorce in Italy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—One of the greatest strengths of the contemporary Roman Catholic Church has been its flexibility as expressed by growing willingness to recognize the wisdom of separating clerical and state affairs and by acceptance of decidedly liberal opinions among many of its prelates.

Since the papacy of John XXIII began in 1958, these trends have been marked. In southern Africa, the church has taken a decisive lead in pressing for an end to racial inequality. Many of its prelates have suffered for their support of the blacks.

Throughout Latin America the Catholic Church has associated itself with advanced social and political movements and opposed right-wing dictatorships. Such Catholic leaders as the Most Rev. Kelder Camara, archbishop of Recife, Brazil, are accepted symbols of this current.

The Vatican, under both Pope John and Pope Paul VI, has moved perceptibly toward formulation of its own détente with the Marxist world. Improved relations with Yugoslavia and Poland and pressed the hard-shelled Hungarian Cardinal Mindszenty to abandon his refuge in the U.S. Embassy at Budapest. The last two pontiffs have received important Communist envoys.

#### Sharp Cleaveage

Against this background it is difficult to comprehend the sharp cleaveage between Catholic and non-Catholic parties in Italy itself. A cleaveage now artificially forced by the Vatican and its supporters. They inspired Sunday's and Monday's referendum on whether the divorce law, enacted by parliament in 1970, should be repealed.

The issue is really whether the church in Italy should have even vestigial temporal power. In most Catholic countries such as France or Belgium—to say nothing of Czechoslovakia and Poland—the question has long since been resolved. Even Cardinal Conway, primate of all Ireland (both North and South), favors secularization and separation of church and state.

The debate has gone on in Italy since the medieval wars of Guelph (papal maximalists) and Ghibelline (for division of powers). As the lay domains of the Pope shrank to the purely token size of Vatican City, a tiny enclave inside Rome, the apparent issue dwindled. In 1929 when the divorce law was enacted—and approved by the constitutional court—this old quarrel seemed at last to have ended.

Unfortunately neither the entrenched Vatican bureaucracy nor its most ardent supporters accepted this decision of the Italian state. Urged on by political leaders more interested in altering the present party balance of power than they were in marital ethics, a movement was launched to demand a referendum on the law's validity. This is provided for under the constitution; and almost three times the necessary number of signatures—500,000—petitioned for a vote.

The result has been to split the existing coalition that uneasily runs the country. On one side—theoretically favoring restoring the ban on divorce—are the Christian Democrats, a Catholic party whose political views actually cover a broad spectrum.

On the other side are their coalition partners, the Socialists and Socialist Democrats, who have joined in a center-left administration but who are traditionally anti-clerical. They oppose church interference in political matters, and therefore favor divorce.

#### Political Problem

To make matters even more embarrassing, the Christian Democrats find themselves voting with their enemies, the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement. One MSI leader has himself had

two wives, one married in church, one by civil ceremony. He thus hopes to have his divorce and defeat it too.

The problem posed is almost wholly political. It has little to do with modern church practice as expressed in most countries with a largely Catholic population. But the Vatican would seem to have been pushed into a corner by its own conservatives, urged onward by some Christian Democratic leaders.

Amintore Fanfani, who no longer seems happy with the "opening to the left" he once favored, is trying to capture con-

trol of the party, even if this means shoving it rightward. Divorce itself isn't the real issue; a relatively small number has been granted since it became legal.

It is never advisable to make political forecasts in Italy, which has the gift of surviving crises that would tear other lands apart. Nevertheless, this referendum bid fair to rend the fragile structure of the Italian state at a moment when its economy is cracking and when the European Community, on which it heavily relies, is itself coming apart. The real referendum question is whether Italy should be divorced from progress.

## The U.S.: Still a Moral Country

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—The storm raised by publication of the White House transcripts demonstrates a point much forgotten late and soon. The United States remains a deeply moral country.

It has been easy enough over the past few years not to equate America with the New Jerusalem. The swag has been piled high as the Rockies, and the self-debauchery of getting and spending has gone on apace. Great power rivalry has bred a casual acceptance of the doctrine that might makes right. Frustration in race relations has fostered a tolerance for unfair and even brutal practices.

Deep cynicism became the badge of the young. Five-year-olds learned not to be taken in by TV commercials. In Washington particularly it was assumed that men would lie and cheat and steal to stay in power.

It is not surprising, accordingly, that the White House released the transcripts without giving any thought to the impact they would

have on moral feeling. Nor that Dean Burch of the White House staff said that the transcripts reflected "life as it is... in politics and business and industry." Nor that the Rev. John McLaughlin of the White House staff would assert that criticism smacked of hypocrisy.

In fact, what looked like moral inertia in the country was only a refusal to accept idealistic nostrums for complicated economic, international and racial problems. Beneath that not unfounded caution, the puritan conscience ran strong. The country was not blind to lies and cheating and browbeating and corruption, and nothing has showed it better than the character of the criticisms made by the President's supporters.

Thus, Hugh Scott, the Republican leader in the Senate, spoke of a "disgusting and immoral performance." John Anderson, the leader of the Republican Conference in the House, said the transcripts showed the President

## Some Stark Questions Mr. Nixon's Judgment

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the Congressional Globe for June 4, 1842, the official stenographer in the House of Representatives reports John Quincy Adams as follows:

"Mr. Adams said... 'Why, what mockery it would be for the Constitution of the United States to say that that House should have the power of impeachment, extending even to the President of the United States himself, and yet to say that the House had not the power to obtain the evidence and proofs on which their impeachment was based.' It appeared to him (Adams) equivalent to a self-evident principle, that the power of impeachment gives to the House necessarily the power to call for persons and papers." (Congressional Globe, 27th Congress 13d session, page 500.)

Nevertheless, 132 years later this is precisely the principle President Nixon is challenging in the Watergate case. He has refused to turn over the additional "evidence and proofs" requested by the House Judiciary Committee and the special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, and Mr. Nixon's lawyer, James St. Clair, has threatened to fight the case all the way through the Supreme Court if necessary.

It was probably inevitable that this conflict between the President's claims to "confidentiality" and the House's power to call for "persons and papers" in an impeachment proceeding, should be submitted to the highest court for judicial review. But again what is odd about the President's defense is that he has chosen

#### Concedes Point

But having conceded this point and broken his own rule against releasing confidential documents the President is now insisting: he alone must decide what evidence the House needs to prove its constitutional responsibility which shall be permitted to the tapes to assure that a "complete disclosure" has been made, and what is relevant or irrelevant to the House's investigation.

Nixon has insisted that lawyer be allowed to sit in on private and public deliberations of the House Judiciary Committee and interrogate witnesses and this request has been granted but he rejects the suggestion that the committee's electronic experts and lawyers be allowed to check the tapes against the transcripts for accuracy.

Thus, he has not ended clamor for more information, alluded the doubts about the accuracy of his disclosures, or protected his privacy by releasing the edited White House conversations, but increased the demand for more information, raised more suspicions than he provoked an outcry among own leaders on Capitol Hill—a demand by the Chicago Tribune for his resignation or dismissal and challenged the House to a special prosecutor to conduct a constitutional crisis in Supreme Court.

This is very risky business. The first place, a long constitutional crisis in the Senate would prolong the agony he says wants to end. It is the duty of the courts to interpret the Constitution and decide the power of both the President and Congress, and he has committed himself to abide by the decision of the courts.

Maybe he is gambling that Supreme Court would sustain him; if it doesn't, he will have to hand over the evidence requested by the House, or dis the court, which would be a violation of the Constitution probably a decisive impeachment offense.

All this raises serious moral legal questions, but leaving aside for the moment, it raises stark and troubling questions about the President's judgment of men and events, of his judgment about how defend himself.

#### Tapes Running

How could he have picked cast of characters and given such power? How could he have installed this electronic listening system, bugged his own men even without their knowledge and then talked the way he knew the tapes were run? His appointments to the prime Court and some of his appointments to the Justice Department, his approval of a investigating ring in the FBI and the CIA in the Soviet judgment of Agnew, and Richardson, the prime accounts of the scandals will then exposed by releasing transcripts—all this and more raise doubts about fidelity in his judgment of White House in the next and a half years.

And the feeling here, a backs and fills on handing the evidence the Congress and even back out a verdict in the White House defend his character, and that his judgment, under pressure, is not getting better but

### Letters

#### Transcripts Reaction

The President has asked that we examine the transcript of his conversations fairly and with a view to the circumstances in which he found himself at the time. Among these circumstances is the fact that of all the persons engaged in the conversations only the President and Mr. Haldeman had knowledge that the conversations were being recorded. Faced with people speaking freely about delicate subjects, the inflections in the voice of the President may tell as much as the words used.

In order to make available the necessary evidence and at the same time protect those portions of the conversations which are not relevant to the impeachment issue may I suggest the following:

1) The original tapes be heard by the chairman and minority leader of the Judiciary Committee together with committee and minority counsel. (The lawyers being the persons most familiar with the case, their participation would appear to be essential.)

2) The four would have to agree on material to be excluded and where there was controversy, those points would have to be submitted to the committee in secret session for resolution.

3) The relevant portions of the tapes to be re-recorded and released.

4) The original tapes to be submitted to the technical experts previously designated by President's counsel and the special prosecutor's office in federal court for testing as to authenticity.

SAMUEL SUCKOW.

Here's hoping that the trustees of the proposed Nixon library at San Clemente will include in their plans a Watergate Room with ample facilities for listening to the tapes and examining other associated memorabilia.

GEORGES AGOSTON.

So Sen. Hugh Scott (H.T., May 8) has officially confirmed that the emperor has no clothes on and the performance is "shabby, disgusting and immoral." Where has this pent-up outrage been these many months? Waiting until "all the evidence is in?"

What for? The issue has never been Nixon's "innocence" or "guilt." It is his responsibility to run an honest government. This he has manifestly failed to do.

The conduct of a Willy Brandt, wholly innocent of wrongdoing, is an example of what such responsibility may sometimes painfully require. The emperor was not charged with innocent exposure; he was blamed for pulling the emine over people's eyes—nonexistent emine!

Now that the facts are out, everybody can be indignant! But the courage that any nation's elected representatives are supposed to be capable of is the courage to say what they think and feel without waiting for the law courts to provide them with incontrovertible evidence. First, The President and his friends have indeed put on a shabby, disgusting and immoral performance.

And to hear the words spoken out loud is the first best hope for representative democracy. At the same time, it must be said that the performance of the vast majority of congressmen has been nothing less than cowardly, cynical and calculating.

Still, we have little enough to be thankful for these days. So let's hear two cheers for democracy, and one for Sen. Scott.

CLEVELAND MOFFETT.

I for one would be a much less bitter American if my President refrained from the rather blatant practice of referring to himself in the third person.

JOEL J. EPSTEIN.

Gen. Haig, the White House chief of staff, thinks the time has come for all of us to ask ourselves a pretty fundamental question: "At what point in the review of the wrongdoing does the review itself involve injustices, excess and distortions, which... result in the cure being worse than the illness itself?" (H.T., May 7).

The fundamental response to that question, Gen. Haig, is that the review becomes excessive only when needlessly applied. This would occur, of course, only after cathartics obviously had been completed.

M.S.C. DOV.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post  
Chairman: John Hay Whitney  
Co-Chairmen: Katharine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger  
Publisher: Robert T. MacDonell  
Editor: Murray M. Weiss  
Managing Editor: George W. Baker  
1974 International Herald Tribune, Inc. All rights reserved.



هذه اصبحت اقل

# Male-Equality Sought at Women's Talk

Representation Issue  
1975 UN Parley

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 10 (UPI)—The United Nations conference on women and the environment, which is to be held in Mexico City in 1975, will be the first time that men are represented in the delegations.

Why men? Conference planners say it is important to have men in the delegations to show that men are also concerned with the environment.

The conference, to be held in Mexico City in 1975, will be the first time that men are represented in the delegations.

During the planning for the conference, women also discovered that it is more difficult to get the same general aims to men as to women.

This is likely to be the case, conference planners say, because men are more likely to be concerned with the environment than women.

Meanwhile, an official emblem for the conference was approved last week. The emblem includes a stylized dove, symbol for women, and the mathematical sign for equality.

Under a resolution approved at the conference, the United Nations will provide necessary support for the conference from within available resources.

It was difficult to raise the money, conference planners say, because men are more likely to be concerned with the environment than women.

East-West Talks  
On Troop Cuts  
Resume in Vienna

VIENNA, May 10 (AP)—East-West talks on force reductions in Central Europe resumed today with the delegations of 19 countries expressing the intention to move forward. But at the same time, they repeated their conflicting views on how the cuts should be made.

The session in a Viennese palace was the 33d since the talks opened here Oct. 30 and the first following a four-week recess. The 34th session was scheduled for next week.

NATO wants U.S. and Soviet troops in Central Europe to be reduced by 50,000 each, but the Soviet Union wants to be followed by cuts in other countries with the aim of achieving a "common ceiling" of ground forces in the area, which would mean greater East-West cuts.

The Warsaw Pact countries want identical cuts by both NATO and the Eastern bloc pact and inclusion in any agreement of air forces and nuclear weapons in the area.

Danish Workers Strike  
COPENHAGEN, May 10 (UPI)—About 25,000 Danish workers staged a one-day strike yesterday to protest a new tax bill and demanded that the minority Liberal government of Premier Poul Hartling call new general elections.



Spanish police on the grounds of Madrid University on Friday after forcing students from the law school.

## E. Europe Shifts Policy, Urges More Births, Fewer Abortions

By Dusko Doder

WARSAW, May 10 (UPI)—Concerned with a decline in population, Europe's Communist governments are gradually tightening abortion laws and providing new financial incentives to couples to have more children.

The basic laws on abortion, the most widely practiced method of birth control in Eastern Europe, have not been radically changed. But Communist governments are concerned with projections of population decline within the next two decades that raise the specter of an "aging society."

Deaths Exceed Births  
In some Communist countries, net reproduction rates have dropped below the point at which deaths start to cancel out births.

East Germany's population last year dropped below 17 million for the first time since World War II. The decline is likely to compound that country's already severe labor shortages.

Only Poland has not tightened its abortion legislation but restrictions have been discussed. A daily routine, this reporter visited an abortion clinic in downtown Warsaw to interview its director, Dr. Reghna Jedryka.

The daily morning routine included a screening process by a local three-member commission, which included two physicians and a social worker.

Abortion on demand was introduced in Eastern Europe in the mid-1950s when it became clear to Communist planners that the baby boom was straining social services, especially housing. It proved to be one of the most popular decisions the Communists have ever made.

But officials in the region argue that decline in population growth is directly linked to liberal abortion laws. In Hungary, for example, abortions exceed live births by a wide margin and Budapest in 1973 recorded twice as many abortions as births.

Family Allowances Increased  
New measures to stimulate larger families include increased child support allowances, longer maternity leaves, low interest credits to young families with children and other financial incentives.

Czechoslovakia, for instance, now gives 35 weeks of maternity leave at full pay. A Czech mother can then take a leave of absence from work until her youngest child reaches the age of two. She gets a \$400 bonus from the state upon the birth of her second child and each subsequent child.

While on the leave of absence, she begins to get \$100 monthly beginning with her second child. In addition, the government has recently doubled child support allowances, which now total \$18 for the first child, \$28 for the second and \$30 for the third.

It is now more difficult for a married woman without children or with only one child to get an abortion. But an abortion for "social reasons," such as inadequate housing or other difficulties, can still be obtained.

Women in High Posts  
Eastern European governments apparently refrained from imposing strict restrictions because abortion on demand is popular and because women in the region hold some high positions in Communist party councils as well as most medium-level positions in industry and government.

Hungary ruled in January that a woman under 40 who lives with her husband in an adequate apartment and has fewer than two children should not be allowed to have an abortion. Until then, any Hungarian woman could go before a local abortion commission, which was forced to approve her demand for an abortion of a pregnancy under 12 weeks, practically without a charge. Women now must pay full costs.

## Woman Given High Financial Post in France

PARIS, May 10 (UPI)—Nicole Briot, 36, has just been appointed France's first woman inspector of finances.

But she admits she cannot balance her personal budget. Finance Minister and presidential candidate Valéry Giscard d'Estaing chose Miss Briot for the job, which is held by only a handful of senior civil servants.

The interview lasted only 10 minutes, she said. "He told me: 'It is important to have a woman in finance,'" Miss Briot said the two unsuccessful male candidates sent her flowers.

Asked about her personal finances, she said: "I bought a small apartment and already I have overspent my budget for repairs, although the work is not yet finished."

## Boy, 15, Arrested In Texas Killings

HOUSTON, May 10 (AP)—A 15-year-old boy has been arrested in the multiple slayings of two young brothers, the police said yesterday.

The body of 11-year-old Kenneth Elliott was found Wednesday in wooded area of eastern Harris County. The boy, who had been missing since Tuesday, had been castrated and decapitated.

Kenneth's 12-year-old brother, Ronald, was found in the same area Nov. 20 after a four-day search. He had been castrated and his stomach had been slashed open.

"The same person is under confinement in both cases," Sheriff Jack Heard said at a news conference today. "He lives in the vicinity of the Elliott family but he is not related to them."

## Cannes Festival

### Federico Fellini Recaptures Past in New Film 'Amarcord'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, France, May 10 (UPI)—Federico Fellini's "Amarcord" opened the 27th Cannes Film Festival last night, although it is not entered in the competition.

The film is a backward glance at life in a seaside town in Italy as remembered by a middle-aged man. It is not an autobiography, Fellini said at a press conference, but it might be defined as an autobiography of an attitude.

Forty years ago, Titta, the protagonist, was an average schoolboy from a lower middle-class family. His mother was a doting, gentle creature. His father, a gruff but kindly construction boss. His crusty old grandfather supplied the household with comic relief.

A Ceremony  
Titta's hometown drowned through the silent cold indoor months, awakening in spring when tiny tufts, known as "mammie," came floating down and the effigy of winter was burned at a ceremony in the town square.

Summer drew hordes of tourists to the local hotel and neighboring beaches. One night, the excited townspeople went out in boats to see the transatlantic liner, Rex, flash by on its maiden voyage. That summer, too, a crazy uncle was declared cured and brought home. After a glass of brandy, the uncle climbed a tree and refused to come down, pelting his family with apples and shouting that he must have a woman. Enter the straight-laced local brigade.

"Amarcord" again discloses Fellini as an extraordinary artist. Perhaps no director working now can match him in making the screen come alive. A sustained rhythm is lacking in his latest picture, but this, by its nature, was inevitable. For here he seeks by the resources of his medium to recapture the essence of yesterday.

The film is now on view in Paris at the Gaumont Elysees (in Italian with French subtitles) and at the Imperial the Gaumont Rive-Gauche and the Hauteville dubbed into French.

## Madrid Police Oust Students At University

MADRID, May 10 (AP)—Police forced several hundred law students from classes at Madrid University today because they reportedly were holding forbidden assemblies for the second straight day.

University sources said police, seized at the entrance to the law school, a large poster which read: "Social. Recuerdo. (Remember) Portugal."

The words are a warning to the political police to remember that Portugal has toppled its authoritarian government in a coup.

The sources said the situation was normal in all the other schools of the university, Spain's largest, with an enrollment of around 80,000.

Police sources said 17 students were detained during minor incidents yesterday and some were released after questioning.

Reports said academic activity was normal in all other universities in the country, although absenteeism was noticeably high at some of them.

## Hoffa's Wife, Son Lose Union Jobs

DETROIT, May 10 (AP)—The wife and son of former Teamsters Union president James Hoffa have lost their jobs with the union and the elder Hoffa said the move was "a complete surprise to us."

Mrs. Josephine Hoffa lost a \$48,000-a-year job as head of the women's auxiliary of the union's political arm, and James P. Hoffa, the son, lost a \$30,000-a-year post as the union's Detroit attorney. The Teamsters executive board eliminated both positions at its meeting in Dallas last week.

The elder Hoffa said the firings had "nothing at all to do" with his legal efforts to lit a ban against his participating in union activities before 1930.

Switzerland Wins  
Mixed Pairs Title  
At Bridge Meet

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, May 10 (UPI)—Lola Gordon and Tony Trad of Switzerland yesterday won the mixed pairs title, the first of four contests to be decided at the World Olympiad bridge tournament. The results were announced today.

The Gordon-Trad team won by 234 points over a United States pair, Jacqui Mitchell and James Cayne of New York City. In third place were Nadine Cohen and Edmond Vial of France.

Eight teams out of an original field of 64 compete today and tomorrow in a round-robin to decide the mixed teams championship. Five teams are from the United States and one each from Switzerland, Sweden and Italy.

First Section Opened  
On Subway in Prague

PRAGUE, May 10 (UPI)—The first section of Prague's subway was opened yesterday, two months earlier than originally planned, the Czechoslovak news agency, CTK, reported.

The first passenger on the 6.7-kilometer-long section from the southern suburb of Kacerov to the downtown traffic point of Sokolovska was Gustav Husak, general secretary of Czechoslovakia's Communist party, the agency said.

## By Barge Up the Mekong

### U.S.-Built Port in Thailand Funnel Aid to Phnom Penh

By Jack Foisie

BANGKOK, May 10 (AP)—The American-built port of Sattahip on the Gulf of Siam is becoming a major shipping point for relief supplies sent to the Cambodian state capital, Phnom Penh, U.S. officials here reported.

The port, which is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

The port is being built by the U.S. Navy, is being developed as a base for U.S. Navy ships to deliver relief supplies to Phnom Penh.

## Thai Reports Half of B-52s To Leave Soon

### Accord Is Announced On Force Reduction

BANGKOK, May 10 (AP)—

Nearly half the 50-plane U.S. B-52 bomber force in Thailand will be withdrawn this year, Thailand's deputy chief of staff said today.

The withdrawal is part of a pullout of about 300 planes from the present Thailand-based force of just over 550 U.S. military aircraft, Gen. Kriengsak Chama-nand said.

At the same time, the Thai Foreign Ministry announced that plans have been agreed on for the U.S. troop reduction that will cut the American military contingent in Thailand from the current 34,000 to about 27,000 by the end of the year. The reduction, first disclosed March 29, includes about a third of the U.S. military planes in the country.

Departures by Midweek  
Military sources said, meanwhile, that a number of B-52s will depart from Utaapao Air Force Base, 116 miles south of Bangkok, by the middle of next week. No numbers were available.

U.S. troop strength in Thailand, intended primarily as a show of support for anti-Communist forces in Indochina, has declined from about 45,000 last July. Most of the U.S. servicemen are in the Air Force.

Currently, U.S. spokesmen say, there are about 255 tactical planes and about 50 B-52 bombers based at six Thai air bases.

99.999% accurate!

When a leading watchmaker like Seiko draws on all its vast resources to create a quartz watch, you know it's going to be exceptionally accurate.

The fact is Seiko's advanced micro-electronics and special quartz processing guarantee absolute accuracy within 16/100ths of a second a day. That means your Seiko is 99.999% accurate.

How does that grab you? Gratifyingly slim, this precision quartz timepiece is offered in a variety of distinctive models. So isn't it about time you considered an impressive Seiko quartz watch on your wrist?

SEIKO  
KAWASUMI & CO., LTD., TOKYO, JAPAN

SWITZERLAND  
Alps Vacancies.  
1,300-2,300 meters.  
A Hotel without worry  
Pure air, sun, unspoiled alpine spot.

Send this coupon to the Tourist Office, CH-1804 LEYSIN.

I am interested in staying at one of the following types of hotel:  
☐ superior ☐ standard ☐ touristie

from ..... to ..... beds ..... rooms.  
Name: .....  
Street: .....  
Town: ..... District Country .....

Would You Like Your Child  
to Make Friends  
With a Boy or Girl  
Between 8 and 16 Years Old  
in the U.S.A.?

All your child has to do is fill out the coupon below and mail it. (If more than one of your children are interested, simply have each send the same information on a separate piece of paper to the same address.)  
Your child's name will be matched with that of a boy or girl of similar age and interests in the U.S. The child in the U.S. has joined a "Dear Pen Pal" club, which is part of the "Big Blue Marble" children's TV show, and has asked to have someone to write to in your country.  
There's no cost or obligation. But do encourage your child to answer the letters received.  
Dear Pen Pal, P.O. Box 4054, Dept. J.J., Santa Barbara, California 93103, U.S.A.  
Yes, I will write, in English, to a friend in the United States who will write to me.  
NAME: .....  
ADDRESS: .....  
I am a ..... (boy or girl); I want to hear from a ..... (boy or girl).  
I am ..... years old; my interests are: ..... (fill in one or two).  
"Dear Pen Pal" is an international program created to further mutual understanding among the people of the world.

## CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS  
AMERICAN CATHEDRAL  
Holy Communion: 8:30 a.m.  
Nativity & Sunday School: 10:30  
SUNDAY SERVICE & SERMON 10:45  
Rev. Harold E. Chase.  
Christ Church, Needham, Mass.  
The Very Rev. Sturges L. Riddle,  
D.D., Dean, Canon Thomas W.  
Nathan, Director of Music.  
Episcopal - All warmly welcomed.  
22 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.

FRANCE-PARIS  
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56  
Rue des Bons Enfants, Puteaux-Malmat, on  
Sub. 11 a.m. From Puteaux, bus  
141 in "Les Gares" Tel: 966-37-78  
Evening Service 8:30 at Hotel Mendocino  
Metro: Porte Maillot. Visitors welcome.

GERMANY-MUNICH  
The English-Language Baptist Church,  
Holzer 8, has Bible study at 11:45 a.m.  
and worship at 12:15 p.m. Tel: 690853  
R.W. Topp, Pastor.

GERMANY-FRANKFURT  
St. Mary's R.C. Parish Church &  
Rectory in Oberursel, Am der Heide 23  
English Masses: 9 a.m. (German), 9:30  
a.m. (English), 10 a.m. (German), 10:30  
a.m. (English), 11 a.m. (German), 11:30  
a.m. (English).  
Pastor: Interdenominational - International.

ST. GEORGE'S ANGLICAN CHURCH  
18 Augustine-Vaquettes (18e) Tel: 720-  
32-51 Sunday Masses 8:30 & 10:30  
(German).

METHODIST CHURCH English speak-  
ing, 4 Rue de Valenciennes, Paris-18e. Sunday,  
10:30 a.m. and 8 p.m. Rev. La Noury.

SWITZERLAND-BASEL  
CHRISTIAN GOSPEL HOUSE, 8, rue  
de la Spillier-Strasse, 12. Near  
Spillierstr. Tel: 47-57-52.



## PARIS

## 'Discovering Leaves' in Senegalese Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, May 10 (UPI)—An exhibition of contemporary art from Senegal opened recently at the Grand Palais (to June 24) and includes 143 works by 33 artists, 26 of whom were born after 1940.

It seems both useful and fair to point out that the show does not represent the state of Senegalese or African culture but that it offers, with possible exceptions, a panorama of African artists working in a Western idiom. There is nothing new about individual artists working in the framework of a culture that is not native to their own, and nothing reprehensible about it either. But they remain individuals and cannot be taken to express anything specific to the culture of their country of origin.

Like so many African countries, Senegal is a rather patchy entity, hacked and sutured together by the colonial powers. Its present

population stands around 3 million people, about half of them Moslems. The others are "still pagan," as the Encyclopaedia Britannica quaintly puts it, adding, with ominous innocence: "Lower Casamance is populated by very different races, wilder and almost unclothed" (Italics mine).

Painting a picture or shaping a sculpture seems a very obvious act to any of us, and we usually concentrate on what the individual work is "about" rather than on the significance of our culture attributes to the act of applying color to a rectangular surface or forming a three-dimensional figure. Yet the meaning of the act depends entirely on the terms to which any given culture has come with its own imagination and on the form taken by its inherent mysticism, the unutterable foundations of its identity in the cosmos.

It is, for instance, the trivial heritage of a Puritan ethic that

makes many people still suppose that art is intended to represent the scene set before one's eyes: the criterion of good art is "truth." An artist working with this in mind will have an entirely different conception of the world than that held by a Renaissance painter or a Greek sculptor, neither of whom considered truth to reside in factual representation.

And again, an artist working in a Western context will have to come to terms with religious principles that must be a source of conflict for him, while another whose people believe in spirits (whether ancestors or natural forces) will be striving in yet another direction, even if he himself lives in a purely secular world.

This is merely to say that painting, for instance, is not such a simple, straightforward and obvious activity, and that the same act will have different meanings in different settings. It

also implies that any Senegalese artist is bound to be in a rather delicate situation when using a Western idiom. Because an idiom implies an outlook and if the outlook is not specifically his own the artist must either infect the idiom to his own purpose, or enter wholeheartedly into the outlook it imposes upon him. If he does neither he will just be producing the same sort of junky formal spin-off that thousands of European "artistes-peintres" are already producing for the indiscriminate consumption of millions of tourists.

Thus Iba N'Diaye, 45, has fully penetrated the European idiom. His paintings of slaughtered sheep are handsome, graphically intelligent, richly textured and warm.

Amadou Seck, 24, on the other hand, uses characteristic African material, such as masks and statues, works them into a two-dimensional pattern or structure and shapes them into a personal idiom. Seck is a gifted artist and perhaps the most "African" in the show, not because he uses traditional forms, but because he succeeds in using the abstract vocabulary of forms to communicate, in a language that is intelligible to us, the specific "otherness" of the African world. "I am no longer what I used to be," his mask figures seem to say, "but I am not like you. I live within the forms of my heritage, and while its deeper qualities may

escape you, they subside behind the power of the masks."

The Serere tradition speaks of snake-bodied spirits called Pangols, sometimes beneficent, sometimes malevolent. They are not depicted, although they may be signified by an object. Philippe Sine, 25, has chosen them for his subject and portrays them as soft-fleshed forms done in sensitively toned gouaches.

Chick Diop, 56, uses the lost-war technique of his native region to produce rather large sculptures of the historical figures of Senegal. The rearing horses and brandished swords call to mind the rhetoric of European public squares, but the modeling and the texture are of the traditional objects that have long been made in this way.

Ousseynou Ly, 31, also known as Fiddle Artists, has some sensitively expressive, fine-lined drawings that successfully convey, for instance, the power and mystery of tall, thick-limbed trees, without letting the subject dominate the quality of the style.

M'Bor Faye, 74, is a true naïf painter with spontaneous mastery of bold, simple forms and straightforward color. Cherif Thiame, Diakha Seck, Amadou Wade Sarr, Daouda Diouk and Anouma Diethelm would also deserve attention.

Many of the other artists, however, despite their formal and technical ability, present us with works that are derivative, cliché-ridden, rhetorical and hollow.



A tapestry by Amadou Seck in current Paris exhibition.

One talks of cultural colonialism and I think these are its observable results. I remember a sentence, from a book whose title I can't recall, of an African speaking to a European and saying: "You build your houses out of stone because the leaves in your country are not as beautiful as in ours." Despite the speaker's ignorance of weather conditions farther North, there is a sweet wisdom in what he says.

Can African artists shut their eyes to the stones of Europe? Can they venture far into their

own selves to discover the leaves of their own country? What an authentically African art will ultimately turn out to be is much of a mystery to me, and I suspect it is one to the African artists themselves.

Among the other current exhibitions in Paris are: Miré, Galerie Melin, 55 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to July 8. This excellent selection of Miré's work between 1925 and 1960 serves to herald the big Miré show opening next week at the

Grand Palais. It includes paintings, graphics, books and assemblages, some familiar and important works, and since they are not labeled "collection particulière" it means, if you can afford a Miré, they are for sale.

Nalard, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 33 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to June 1. Louis Nalard's painting is hard to define. It is complex, non-representational, overcast with a golden-brown shadow, sober, impenetrable, thickly impastoed. It requires looking at for a long time. It is not everybody's friend. Something of a heavy diet, perhaps, but worthy of respect.

Applications are invited from TEACHERS for the following posts for September 1974: Elementary Grades Two to Five, High School Science, Biology, English, Social Studies and History. Apply to: The Headmaster, American School, Braintree, Gl. Tarrant, N. H., U.S.A.

## AUCTION SALES



Subastas de Arte.  
Serrano, 12, Madrid, (SPAIN).

## Extraordinary art auction in Madrid, Spain.

Place: Hotel Wellington.  
Exhibition: Durrant Art Auction, Serrano 12, Tel.: 401408.  
Date: May 21 - Hours: 12-6.

- ITALIAN CRUCIFIX CAST BY MIGUEL ANGEL, XVII CENTURY.
- ITALIAN JEWEL CASE, XVII CENTURY.
- JAN PROVOST.
- R. MADRAZO.
- JEAN FUY.
- DIAS DE LA PENA.
- AND IMPORTANT PAINTINGS: Lucas Padilla, Maria Blanchard, Clavé, Bore, Cruzados, Grau Sala, Legar, etc., etc.

Ask for catalogues from our address.

## AUCTION SALES

IN VERSAILLES (France)

1) GALERIE CHEVALERES

1 Avenue de la Science

SUNDAY, MAY 12, at 2:30 p.m.

OCEANIC OBJECTS D'ART

Expert: M. Vatin.

2) PALAIS DES CONGRES

SUNDAY, MAY 12, at 10 a.m.

OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

Expert: M. Vatin.

3) PALAIS DES CONGRES

SUNDAY, MAY 12, at 2:30 p.m.

BEAUTIFUL MODERN PAINTINGS

Bondin, Renoir, Lebourg,

Bonnard, Utrillo, Fautou, etc.

BRONZE SCULPTURES

Experts: MM. Pichot, Marchaux.

Maitre MARTIN,

Tel.: 950-58-08.

## ORIENTAL ART

CHINA, KOREA, JAPAN, INDIA

C.T. LOO & Cie

4, RUE DE COURCELLES 75008 PARIS

Tel.: 32-53-15-75-43-18

Oriental antiques reach very high prices today.

We are at your disposal to give you free appraisal for any objects or items and inform you of the current prices on the international market.

If you wish to part with any particular item in your collection, we are at the best way of procedure and make you an interesting proposition.

## EDUCATION DIRECTORY

## INTERNATIONAL

## INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL EDUCATION

Provisionally chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. Courses for Medical Students preparing for Part I of the National Board of Medical Examiners examination (COTRANS) WILL BE HELD AT

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL EDUCATION

222 East 19th Street

New York, N.Y. 10003.

Courses will follow subject outlines

of National Board Medical Examination, Part I.

400 HOURS - July 8, 1974, through September 20, 1974.

TUITION \$1,000.00.

Partial scholarships will be awarded by the Italo-American Medical Foundation and the Alliance for Franco-American Graduate Studies to their students.

For information and application forms write or phone the

INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL EDUCATION:

—222 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003. Tel.: 212/677-4728.

—c/o Fondation des Etats-Unis, 15 Bld. Jourdan,

75690 Paris cedex 14, France. Tel.: 588-92-24.

—Via Boncompagni, 16 Rome, Italy. Tel.: 475-5060.

## FRANCE

## THE LEO MARCHUTZ SCHOOL

of Painting, Drawing

and Lithography

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, FRANCE

Summer Session: June 21 - August 2, 1974.

Winter Session: October 4, 1974 - May 30, 1975.

Write to: The Leo Marchutz School,

20 Cours Mirabeau, 13100 Aix-en-Provence.

## IN FRANCE

## INTERNATIONAL DANCE ACADEMY, INC.

Colette Hazer-Wladimir Goldstinsky

June 27 - August 9

A unique summer program for girls 12 to 20. Basic, intermediate, and advanced ballet. Total immersion in French language, way of living and culture. In the beautiful castle of Chamoisville. For brochure:

J. Mazet, 97 Avenue Raymond-Poincaré, 75114-Paris, France.

J. Mazet, 48 East 19th Street, New York, N.Y. 10003, U.S.A.

## LEARN FRENCH

ON THE FRENCH RIVIERA - near Nice and Monaco  
All Levels - All Ages - Small Classes - Excursions. Boarding and Day School for Adults - Establ. since 1932. A non-profit Institute recognized by the French Ministry of Education.

Apply: CENTRE MEDITERRANEE D'ETUDES FRANCAISES

06520-Cap d'Ail (France). Phone: (93) 86.81.54.

## U.S.A.

AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS

## LEARN COMPUTERS IN NEW YORK CITY, U.S.A.

IBM PROGRAMMING \$549

IBM KEY PUNCH \$179

WE INVITE COMPARISON COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED  
853 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10003 U.S.A.

## ITALY

## COOKING IN FLORENCE

Italian cooking taught in English in an historic Florentine convent.

Hotels, dinners, vineyard visits included. Basics:

June 30-July 7: \$220.

Advanced: July 10-July 24.

Bernard Berman,

2830 Gordon Street,

Allentown, Pa. 18104, U.S.A.

## HOLLAND

The Hague Summer Music Center

A music camp for complete beginners and experienced players.

• Sports • Sightseeing • International Atmosphere • Co-ed 9-18

Inquiries: Mrs. Lieberman-Harrop, The American School in The Hague, Haagsvest 28, The Hague, Holland.

## EUROPE

## SCHILLER COLLEGE

Degree Program in the Country of Your Choice

Schiller College Europe offers an American-style education with a Continental flavor at its six European centers. Opportunity of intercultural transfer between semesters. B.A. and M.A. programs offered in several liberal arts areas. Also B.B.A., B.A.M., B.F.A., M.M.A. and M.P.A. degree programs. Summer and academic year abroad. Write for a copy of the 1974-75 catalog.

Paris Berlin London Madrid Heidelberg Strasbourg

American Liberal Arts College in Europe

## Six-Week Summer Programs

Paris-Undergraduate and graduate courses for French majors; international relations Graduate Program.

Berlin-Theater Arts Program for undergraduate and graduate students and theater arts teachers.

London-Art, theater, business administration and English literature courses for undergraduate students.

Madrid-Undergraduate and graduate programs in Spanish language, literature and art.

Heidelberg-German Language and Literature Program for graduate students; undergraduate liberal arts courses.

International Art Program & High School German Culture Program 1974 descriptive brochure available upon request.

Writer: Schiller College, Admissions

Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 4, 69 Heidelberg, Germany

## GREAT BRITAIN

## TAYMOUTH CASTLE SUMMER SCHOOL-CAMP '74

ABERFELDY, PERTHSHIRE, SCOTLAND

Tel.: Aberdeen 4827, Renfrew 383

1st session: July 15-July 21, at 2nd session: July 22-August 12th; 3rd session: August 13th-August 19th.

SUMMER SCHOOL American curriculum. Grades 7-12.

SUMMER CAMP Beginning, intermediate and advanced campers. Ages 11-18.

GOLF SCHOOL Beginning, intermediate, and advanced golfers. Ages 12-18.

Swimming, boating, sailing, riding, fishing, hiking, theatre, dance workshops, art-crafts, sports and recreations. Experienced international Faculty-Committee. All programs on-site.

6th Summer Session.

## ITALY

## FLEMING COLLEGE FLORENCE

Fleming College Florence is a two-year, coeducational college granting an A.A. degree. The College incorporates the Institute for European Culture, an interim pre-college or college year program. Based in Florence, Italy, residence is available on or off campus. Based in Florence, a two-week stay in European homes, and exploration of Italy give an international dimension to all studies. The College and the Institute offer courses in English and Literature; Fine Arts, Studio Art, and Music; Archaeology; History and Political Economy; Philosophy; Languages; Sciences; Theatre Arts, Film, and Photography.

Write or call: Dean of Admissions, Fleming College Florence, 6926 Montagnola-Lugano, Switzerland - Tel. Lugano 2 89 04.

## SWITZERLAND

## The CEI CENTER FOR EDUCATION IN INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT

offers a unique post-graduate degree course for young managers with a university background and the equivalent of 5 years industrial or governmental experience:

## THE INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (IMDP)

SEPTEMBER 2, 1974 - MAY 30, 1975

Application deadline: June 30.

This intensive 9-month course covers all major international management activities and includes industry study trips and team consulting work.

For more information on this and other courses, write to:

The B.A.M. Secretary

Centre d'Etudes Industrielles,

CH-1211 Geneva, Switzerland.

## LE CHATEAU DES ENFANTS

Ages six to twelve

1st session: June 29, to July 28; 2nd session: July 29, to August 24.

Two four-week sessions of learning and fun for children of many nations. Swimming, tennis, riding, theatre, arts and crafts. Lessons in English or French available. Examinations and exempting. Careful supervision by trained, dedicated French and American staff. Campus near Lugano.

Sponsored by The American School in Switzerland.

For prospectus, write: TASIS, Le Château des Enfants,

6926 Montagnola-Lugano (Switzerland).

## TASIS

## SUMMER ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM

for student ages 12 to 17

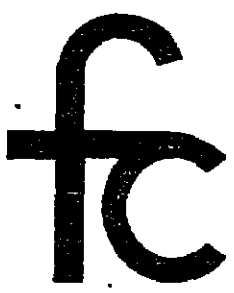
1st session: July 1 to July 21; 2nd session: August 1 to August 29.

Two four-week sessions of intensive study of English as a foreign language for beginning, intermediate and advanced students. Concentrated daily classes and study periods are combined with outdoor swimming and other sports and activities conducted in English to give maximum exposure. A program of The American School in Switzerland.

For prospectus, write: TASIS English Language Program,

The American School in Switzerland,

CH-6926 Montagnola-Lugano (Switzerland).



THE INTERNATIONAL IMPERATIVE IN EDUCATION:

over 100 semester courses related to the international context, taught by international faculty and enhanced by unusual international academic travel program. Degree-granting authority by Delaware State Board of Education. Cooperative agreement with Claremont Men's College for Sophomore or Junior year abroad.

Ask for our catalog:

FRANKLIN COLLEGE

SWITZERLAND

6902 LUGANO, TEL. 091 54 51 20



## LEYSIN AMERICAN SCHOOL

4-year University Prep. High School in Swiss Alps. AP/College Test Center. Small classes. Personal/career guidance. Europe-wide study tours. Winter sports. Best U.S. college acceptances.

Write: Registrar, 1854 Leysin, Switzerland. Tel.: 025 6 22-61.

## SWITZERLAND

## THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND TASIS

Lugano M. Crist Fleming, Director

## GRADES 7 THRU 12

Meets highest American academic standards. Coeducational. Small classes. Strong college preparation. College testing and guidance, AP courses. Outstanding, experienced faculty. Course correlated research trips. Sailing, sports, diversified activities. Boarding and day. American 7th and 8th grade program.

Write: Director of Admissions-TASIS

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04

6926 Montagnola-Lugano Tel. Lugano 2 89 04



## LONDON THEATER

### 'The Bewitched'— Joyous Extravagance

By John Walker

LONDON, May 10 (UPI)—The Royal Shakespeare Company goes to encourage some of its best writers to take risks. So far, we have David Mercer's "Duck Soup," to come is Tom Stoppard's "Rosetta," which is concerned with the life of a woman, and "The Birthday Party," which is concerned with the life of a man. The current playwright seems to be more than Mr. Barrow, as generous with words as with startling effects. Here, the moment, he conjures a delicious magical fight by a priest, each summoning to the armies of angels so that the stage is thick with almost invisible boats and, at a turn, a dead body into a huge skeleton rise, giant figures, and the language dances. The subject is much the same as in "The Birthday Party," Barnes's first full-length play, "The Ruling Class," a full and authoritative assault on time. Mr. Barnes makes his through a recreation of the theme is the events leading up to the War of the Spanish Succession and the fall of Spain's Carlos II to produce

Broderick Crawford, center, in a scene from "That Championship Season," now in London.



and David Waller and Philip Locke as priestly rivals. Pauls there are—the play is too long—it runs for 3 1/2 hours with a short intermission—and some of the ventures into Hollywood musical don't work, especially the use of a Gershwin pseudo-spiritual to suggest spiritual release. But, aided by director Terry Hands and designer Patrick Markey, Barnes has attempted a work of immense scale and, for most of the time, succeeds. It is funny and sharp and stimulating, a gigantic, glorious gallimaufry of a play.

No one could accuse Jason Miller of taking risks. His "That Championship Season" with an all-American cast has opened at the Garrick and it comes as a

shock to find a young writer who has taken no notice of any theatrical developments of the last 30 years, who can turn out a slick efficient three-act melodrama of such an old-fashioned kind. It is difficult to square the play's American reputation—a run of more than 800 performances in New York, a Tony Award as best play, the New York Critics Award and a Pulitzer prize—with this rascally conventional work exposing the effect of a dubious ethic—"win at all costs"—on the lives of a championship basketball team 25 years on, facing middle-aged failure.

On this side of the Atlantic, the play seems hysterical as the characters' petty corruptions are revealed, each spaced out over the evening to provide strong endings to each act. All the

characters lack self-control—at the slightest frustration, they scream, yell, fight or threaten to kill each other.

Of its melodramatic kind, "That Championship Season" is an accomplished piece of work, often funny; but it is also shallow, shrill and predictable. A.J. Antoon's direction is effective and aggressive. Members of the cast, headed by Broderick Crawford as the coach, a sentimental bigot, act their parts well but cannot be anything other than stereotypes.

The British obsession with middle-class family life continues to dominate theater. At the National, John Hopkins's "Next of Kin" gets the whole clan together to maintain self-control. Harold Pinter directs perceptively.

children—and then charts its sudden disintegration when one, the favorite son, walks out.

As in "That Championship Season," there are revelations of betrayals. But Mr. Hopkins is far more subtle. Mr. Miller's characters all talk to each other in the same tone of voice—derived from old Hollywood movies—while Mr. Hopkins's change and shift, according to whom they're speaking.

"Next of Kin" is somewhat over-the-top, it is overlong and worries away at its theme with dogged intensity. But mostly it is a fascinating and moving account of people trapped by domestic circumstances with a fine performance from Gemma Jones as the deserted wife, struggling to maintain self-control. Harold Pinter directs perceptively.

## THE ART MARKET

### When Auctioneers Gear Sales To Connoisseurs and Experts

By Soren Mikhian

PARIS, May 10 (UPI)—A new auction for objects of art, known for anything but a brilliant record on the art market, is being held at the Hotel Drouot in Paris.

The sale of French faience, conducted by Jean-Louis Pichot, also proved that collectors who know what they want after can still pick up good pieces at reasonable prices. The catalogue was an indication—there were no pictures which meant that there would be few unwanted outsiders at the sale to let the enthusiasm run away with them, forcing prices up. On the other hand, there were 600 lots, some the collection of a Mr. X, enough to make a special trip in the eyes of connoisseurs.

And connoisseurs came from the French provinces.

Mr. X, according to a dealer, was a famous collector who died some years ago. Like a number of collectors in the past, he had acquired considerable knowledge. That explains both the rarities in his collection and why expert Jacques Nicotier kept correcting catalogue entries by mentioning "a usual" or "a common" piece. This was a sale for professionals or for people with professional-level knowledge of the field.

That said, there were some interesting pieces and some delightful works. To mention one of the most charming types of French faience, a bowl which takes its inspiration from a decorated porcelain and turns it into something quite different because the colors are mottled and the texture coarser.

A typical example was a lovely, oval scalloped dish 36.5 centimeters long, decorated with two birds perched on blossoming branches. The scene was clearly derived from some Chinese decoration of the Kang-hsi period. But what must have been an original, slightly saucy pun had given way to a deeper color, nearer to carnation red. The greens had a slight olive touch to them. The craftsmanship, although precise, was not finicky.

In the catalogue the dish was said to be from the Montargis manufacture in the department of the Musee Jacques Nicotier, a dealer of long standing and a fine connoisseur of French faience, and that the attribution was typical of Mr. X's opinion. While he said that the dish could have come from Montargis, an

obscure manufacture, Nicotier could not be sure, one way or the other. This didn't bother the unidentified buyer who paid 3,000 francs for it. The price would be low if the work does indeed come from Montargis.

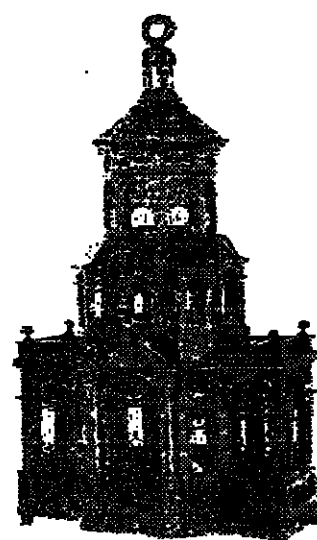
Best of all in the styles imitating porcelain were three cups and matching saucers from the Niederviller manufacture in Alsace. Parts of the details were molded in very low relief; the handles were in the shape of bent sprigs. Niederviller cups in contrast to plates or even large tureens—are quite rare. They made 3,000 francs on the low side for such perfect specimens. A dealer bought them.

But alongside the elegant pieces were the curiosities—plates and dishes of no beauty whatever. Such are to be found in almost every specialist's collection.

Conspicuous among these was a dish ascribed to a "Northern manufacture" whose chief—if not to say exclusive—merit was a large inscription in block letters painted in gray enamel: "J. Prothais, cultivateur et tourneur à Brest." (Mr. Prothais, farmer and potter at Brest). The catalogue optimistically dubbed the piece as late 18th century—although in my opinion it is unlikely that it was made before 1800. This very rustic piece seems to have appealed to a private buyer, perhaps someone from Brest, for it went up to the incredible sum of 4,110 francs, at least twice what any professional would pay.

Equally incredible was the price given for a pair of small scalloped dishes, 12.7 centimeters in diameter. According to the catalogue, they were made at Wally in the Meuse Department, at the end of the 18th century. Both had been exhibited at the Musee des Arts Decoratifs in Paris in 1932 at the largest-ever show of French faience. They were decorated with two fancy "Chinese" mountebanks, painted in pale greens and dull grayish blues under the glaze. When they were put on the block, Picard said "1,000 francs piece" (1,000 francs is bid). Translated, this meant that he expected them to go up to 2,000 or possibly 3,000 francs. They made 8,000.

This is typical of the fairly new trend, which started about six months ago, making any piece of faience with a cartoon-like appearance or weird feel worth twice as much as it was last year. It is all part of a more general search for oddity.



REGENCY GALLERY

ANTIQUES

63 Rue du Bac, PARIS-7e  
348-33-10

### How to acquire an original lithograph?

You must know that through the Editions d'Art de Francony, you may buy original prints by famous artists: lithographs, engravings, etc. Indeed, thanks to the original prints of limited edition, signed and numbered, you may have the delight of owning a genuine work of art which will increase in value as much as a painting. Thus, by giving this newspaper as a reference, or filling in the coupon below and sending it to Editions d'Art de Francony, 17 rue de l'Hôtel des Postes, 06000 NICE, France, you will receive, free of charge, full documentation concerning the original prints by famous contemporary masters.

Please send me, at charge and without obligation, your complete documentation about your original prints (Editions d'Art de Francony).

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Music in Italy: Florence Festival Opens

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, May 10 (UPI)—Though Florence's Teatro Comunale has been without an artistic director and without a general manager for some time, the theater's organization has miraculously put together a fairly impressive program for the 37th edition of the Maggio Musicale, the traditional, prestigious Florentine festival. It opened last night with a revival of Giuseppe Spontini's "Agnes di Hohenstaufen," a suitable choice for this Spontini centenary year, which has already witnessed other important Spontini performances, including his "Fernando Cortez" (UPI, Feb. 5).

Like "Cortez," written for the French court, this "Agnes" is a ceremonial opera, first composed as part of a wedding celebration in Berlin, in 1829, where Spontini was official composer to the Prussian court. It is a long, solemn, rich work, and to succeed, nowadays, it requires not only a first-rate cast, but also a penetration of the composer's particular, quirky style, neither Italian, nor French, nor German, but a confluence of all three, where Beethoven and Rossini seem to meet, in perfect harmony.

It cannot be said this Florence revival met these requirements. The singing was never better than adequate, and not often that. In the title role, Leyla Gencer was barely audible; even her vaunted temperament seemed in abeyance, and she did

little more than mark the role. The other female part, that of Agnes's mother, lay a bit high for mezzo-soprano Joy Davidson, though she had some good moments. The tenor Veriano Luchetti was also miscast and tended to force his naturally sweet voice.

As the emperor, Mario Petri looked regal, but his concept of the part belonged to a later part of the 19th century; at times, he seemed to be singing Boris Godunov. The smaller roles were generally well assigned. The chorus, a vital element in this piece, was frequently hesitant, tentative.

All in all, the reading was not coherent. Riccardo Muti, who conducted a radio performance of "Agnes" four years ago, clearly knows and admires the score, and there were patches of brilliance in his reading. But he was unable to pull it all together, to impose a vision. One missed that clear sense of musical architecture that so distinguished his "William Tell" here in Florence a few years ago.

Some elements of Corrado Cagli's sets (notably a lovely, leafy scrim) and some of his costumes were individually handsome, but again one missed a unifying vision. Under the circumstances, the director, Franco Enriquez, did what he could; he moved the chorus with skill and he generally kept the principals static.

The Maggio's opening, then, was a respectable, rather than exciting event.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS

Wally Findlay  
Galleries International  
York - Chicago - Paris - Beverly Hills  
2, av. Malignon - Paris 8<sup>e</sup>

### SELECTION OF MASTER PAINTINGS

IBS - BONNARD - BODIN - BRADUE  
JOHN - CHABALL - CROSS - R. DUFFY  
MEZ - GULLAUME - KISLIE  
REINIG - LUT - MONET - MONTEZIN  
ROST - PICASSO - QUZET - RENIOR  
ROUAULT - UTRILLO - VALAT  
VLAMINCK - VAN DONGEN  
April 4 - May 14

exclusive representative  
of 30 contemporary artists  
featuring

LLOM - NESSI - ROCHER - DUREUIL  
Tel. 225.70.74  
Thru Sat. 10 a.m. - 7 p.m.

Wally Findlay  
George V Gallery

### MICHEL-HENRY

may 9-june 5  
directrice: Poucette  
61, rue George V - 225.35.30  
daily - 10 a.m. - 9 p.m.  
sunday - 7 p.m. - 9 p.m.

MEL  
BOCHNER  
ALERIE SONNABEND  
12 RUE MAZARINE - VI

Galerie Hervé Odermatt  
85 bis, Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris 8<sup>e</sup> - Tel. 266.92.58

WEISBUCH

14 mai 29 juin

SCHOFFER

DENISE RENE RIVE GAUCHE

VERNISSAGE MARDI 14 MAI 1974 20H A 22H

196 B6 SAINT GERMAIN PARIS 7

Pol Bury  
Sculptures  
à Cordes

GALERIE MAEGHT  
18 rue de Valenciennes Paris 8

GALERIE MONA-LISA  
32 Rue de Valenciennes (VIIe)  
548.17.23

ANGELOPOULOS

April 24-May 24

Galerie-Librairie SIGNE  
7 ter, R. St. Placide, 222-40-16.

RAFAEL

From May 9 to 26, 1974.

PARIS

GALERIE Mobilier, Modulaire, Moderne  
18-20 Boulevard Edgar-Quinet, Paris 14e.

BARTHALOT

Until May 24.

GALERIE DE SEINE  
18, rue de Seine 6<sup>e</sup> - 325.32.18

LJUBA

mai

PROSCENIUM  
35 Rue de Seine (VIIe) - 033.92.01

YVES SAINT LAURENT

EXTENDED

chryssa

galerie denise rene

vernissage jeudi 16 mai 1974 de 19 à 22 h

124 rue la boétie paris 8

GALERIE CLAUDE BERNARD, 5 & 7, rue des Beaux-Arts

ESTÈVE

COLLAGES

Until June 15

GALERIE SLIM  
4 Rue du Cygne, Paris (1er),  
Métro: Elie-Marcel.

TANTRA ART

17th, 18th, 19th centuries  
Daily 11:00-8:00. Until June 7.

JEANNE BUCHER  
53 rue de Seine Paris 6

NALLARD

GALERIE DU LION  
J. BAILLY  
16 Place de Vosges, PARIS.  
Tel.: 867-73-28.

J. VILLON

Until May 24th.

Darthea Speyer

5 & 6 Rue Jacques-Callot, 6e.  
Tel.: 033-78-41.

NORA SPEYER

PARIS

GALERIE MAURICE GARNIER

POLLET

6 Avenue Malignon 2<sup>e</sup> - Until May 26.

Marlborough

London  
Marlborough Fine Art Ltd.  
39 Old Bond Street, W.1.

Frank Auerbach  
recent work

Until 22 May  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Marlborough

London  
Marlborough Graphics Ltd  
17 Old Bond Street, W.1.

Multiples and prints  
by Gallery Artists

Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

ROME

Galleria Obelisco, Via Salaria 115  
ONE MAN SHOW by TOMASO BINGA

STUDIO CONDOTTI 55  
Via Condotti 55 - Alessandro CALDER

SCHNEIDER Bismarckweg 10  
Sculptures by MINO TRAFELI

LONDON - ROME - ZURICH

VENICE

GALLERIA RAVAGNAN  
Piazza S. Marco 50-A. Tel.: 703.021.

Recent Acquisitions  
Alchiantry Appel, L. de Luigi,  
Hartung, Licini, Pignoni, Vascarely  
Sculptures by Zennaro.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.

Until 1 June  
Daily 10-6.30. Sets 10-12.30.



\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 1)



## Italian Imports of Meat Reduced by 80 Percent

PARIS, May 10 (AP-DJ).—A customs authorities report today that imports of meat live cattle dropped about 80 percent in the past few days as

## Italy Revises January Data on Payments

ROME, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Italy's payments deficit in January totaled 1,483 billion lire (\$237 million), compared with 34 billion lire indicated by preliminary figures reported a month ago.

The Italian government today issued figures for the month, which showed that capital movements were in surplus by only 1 billion lire, not the preliminary 491 billion lire posted earlier.

December, there was a payments surplus of 358.9 billion lire. In January 1973, the deficit was 1 billion lire.

Light of the changing accounting methods, it has become difficult to chart trends in the trade and payments.

Both Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, the largest, non-state, and central bank governor Carlo Azeglio Ciampi have said publicly recent weeks that it was being impossible to plan the economy without fresh, indicative

figures. The only safe statement seems to be that through April things are getting worse rather than better.

Based on preliminary figures from various sources, the government statistics bureau announced today that the trade deficit in the first four months of 1974 amounted to 2,600 billion or almost three times that of the 1973 period.

Wholesale Prices Up 0.7% in Japan

OSAKA, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Wholesale prices edged up to show only a slight rise in April because of demand-control measures. Takeo Fukuda, finance minister, said today.

He told a press conference after a regular cabinet meeting that country's wholesale price index rose only 0.7 percent in April from its March level. Last month's index will be officially announced next Tuesday.

Japanese wholesale prices, after a 5.5 percent rise in January and a 7 percent rise in February, slowed to 1 percent in March. It was the first time in 18 months the index had risen less than 1 percent from the preceding month.

AN MORPES DIAMONDS

tradition since 1828. With a world-wide reputation for quality and reliability.

SO WHILE IN HOLLAND MAKE IT A POINT TO VISIT THE VAN MOPPES

world's largest diamond polishing factory

FREE FOR VISITORS

See Tax Free Diamond Jewellery at 20% prices. Or, if you cannot visit us, ask for our 20-page full color catalogue. Mailing Dept. NYC

van MOPPES & SON

2-5 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT AMSTERDAM

First Investors American Trust S.A. (F.I.A.T.)

Société Anonyme (in liquidation)

Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37, rue Notre-Dame

Trade Register: Luxembourg B 8088

Notice of Meeting

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the Statutory General Meeting which is going to be held on May 21st, 1974 at 15.00 p.m. at the headoffice, with the following agenda:

AGENDA

1. Approval of the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December 1973.

2. Discharge to the directors and the auditors for the said period.

3. Receipt of the report of the auditors to the liquidation.

4. Approval of the liquidation report.

5. Discharge to the directors and auditors for the period after 31st December 1973.

6. Discharge to the liquidators and the auditors to the liquidation.

7. Approval of the closing of liquidation.

8. Determination of the place where the books and records of the company are to be deposited and retained for a period of five years.

9. Instruction to the liquidators for deposit of any moneys, which cannot be distributed prior to the closing of the liquidation.

The Liquidators

E. LECUIT G. KIOES

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### INA Won't Bid for Axis

PARIS, May 10 (AP-DJ).—INA Corp. has decided not to acquire the 52 percent of the outstanding shares of Axis Inc. held by International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. (ITA) chairman John Cunah said in a statement.

"Our studies of the possible acquisition of Axis stock were preliminary in nature. These studies are now completed and we have concluded that the acquisition of Axis Inc. does not fit with the basic plans for our insurance business. We have no further interest in such an acquisition. Any additional acquisitions by INA Corp. will be compatible with our present insurance and financial services."

Citroën Expects 'Difficult' Year

PARIS, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Citroën expects to report a profit in 1973 but is admittedly in the midst of a "difficult" year, a company source reports. The energy crisis and higher gasoline prices have damaged sales of the larger, high-powered cars for which the company is known, and this is the year that was previously planned for heavy capital outlays and expenses for moving into new plants, the source says.

"We aren't sitting on a mattress of gold, but we aren't in a desperate position at all," the spokesman adds, specifically denying French press reports that the company is interested in selling out to the state-owned Renault or to any other company.

But interest rates continue to climb

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Business loans declined slightly in the week ended Wednesday, but interest rates in the short-term money market continued to rise.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York said business loans on the books of the 12 leading New York banks fell \$37 million in

the latest statement week. That compared with a rise of \$583 million in the previous week. The seasonal pattern of business loans over the past several weeks sheds little light on whether the Federal Reserve's tight monetary policy is having any impact in curbing loan demand.

"I can't develop any gut feeling over whether loan demand is actually tapering off based on the latest week's figures," said one government securities trader.

"Any trend would require three or four weeks of confirmation. Analysts are watching loan demand figures closely for signs that business borrowing is indeed slowing. Should such a trend develop, they reason, interest rates could peak, and the nation's money managers might ease their credit reins."

In the latest statement week, however, the Fed figures indicate no abatement in the upward interest rate trend.

Record Paper Rate

Commercial paper in the reporting period averaged a record 10.98 percent, from 10.65 percent the previous week, the figures showed. Commercial paper is a corporate promissory note.

Record rates also were posted for federal funds, which averaged 11.39 percent in the week. It is the 10th consecutive weekly rise, from 8.81 percent, in the rate charged on overnight loans of uncommitted bank reserves.

Federal fund rates reflect the cost to securities dealers to finance inventories, and are also used by the Fed as a guide for injecting or removing funds from the banking system.

Fed figures showed that the money supply, consisting of cash in the public's hands and check-

ing account deposits, was \$275.3 billion in the week ended May 1. That was down from \$278.4 billion the previous week. For the four weeks ended May 1, the supply averaged \$276.7 billion, representing an 11.1 percent growth in the latest statistical quarter.

Meanwhile, the four largest U.S. commercial banks led many others in boosting their prime lending rate to 11 1/4 percent today.

At least 15 banks across the country posted the record rate before the morning was over.

Bank of America, the largest bank, followed First National City and Chase Manhattan banks, the second and third-largest, respectively. Both the New York banks traced the increase from 11 percent to the increasing cost of short-term funds on which they depend for money.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the fourth-largest, also joined the move.

U.S. to Aid Housing Industry With a Subsidy of \$10 Billion

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—President Nixon announced today he is pumping in an additional \$10.3 billion to bolster the nation's sagging housing market.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

### Tenneco Unit Finds Gas in North Sea

PARIS, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Tenneco Netherlands Inc., an operator for a group of eight partners, says gas has been discovered in an exploratory well in block K-4 of the Netherlands sector of the North Sea. The well has flowed at a sustained rate in excess of 10 million cubic feet of gas through a half inch opening. Tenneco Netherlands is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tenneco Oil Co., which is in turn a wholly-owned subsidiary of Tenneco Inc. In addition to the Tenneco unit, the group consists of Phillips Petroleum Co., Ethel Corp., Buday Netherlands Inc., Pacific Lighting Exploration Co., AGIP (Nederland), Petrofin and the Van Dyke North Sea group.

Motorola Rejects Zenith Offer

CHICAGO, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Motorola Inc., confirming Zenith Radio Corp.'s offer to purchase two of its television manufacturing facilities, says the offer "doesn't meet the criteria applicable to Motorola's good-faith efforts to sell its television business to a company whose purchase wouldn't raise anti-trust questions and who would maintain Motorola's television receiver business as a viable competitive entity."

Motorola says it has advised Zenith that discussions for the purchase of the facilities "therefore wouldn't be productive." Motorola says Zenith is "the dominant manufacturer of home television receivers in the United States."

But interest rates continue to climb

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP-DJ).—Business loans declined slightly in the week ended Wednesday, but interest rates in the short-term money market continued to rise.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York said business loans on the books of the 12 leading New York banks fell \$37 million in

the latest statement week. That compared with a rise of \$583 million in the previous week. The seasonal pattern of business loans over the past several weeks sheds little light on whether the Federal Reserve's tight monetary policy is having any impact in curbing loan demand.

"I can't develop any gut feeling over whether loan demand is actually tapering off based on the latest week's figures," said one government securities trader.

"Any trend would require three or four weeks of confirmation. Analysts are watching loan demand figures closely for signs that business borrowing is indeed slowing. Should such a trend develop, they reason, interest rates could peak, and the nation's money managers might ease their credit reins."

In the latest statement week, however, the Fed figures indicate no abatement in the upward interest rate trend.

Record Paper Rate

Commercial paper in the reporting period averaged a record 10.98 percent, from 10.65 percent the previous week, the figures showed. Commercial paper is a corporate promissory note.

Record rates also were posted for federal funds, which averaged 11.39 percent in the week. It is the 10th consecutive weekly rise, from 8.81 percent, in the rate charged on overnight loans of uncommitted bank reserves.

Federal fund rates reflect the cost to securities dealers to finance inventories, and are also used by the Fed as a guide for injecting or removing funds from the banking system.

Fed figures showed that the money supply, consisting of cash in the public's hands and check-

ing account deposits, was \$275.3 billion in the week ended May 1. That was down from \$278.4 billion the previous week. For the four weeks ended May 1, the supply averaged \$276.7 billion, representing an 11.1 percent growth in the latest statistical quarter.

Meanwhile, the four largest U.S. commercial banks led many others in boosting their prime lending rate to 11 1/4 percent today.

At least 15 banks across the country posted the record rate before the morning was over.

Bank of America, the largest bank, followed First National City and Chase Manhattan banks, the second and third-largest, respectively. Both the New York banks traced the increase from 11 percent to the increasing cost of short-term funds on which they depend for money.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust, the fourth-largest, also joined the move.

U.S. to Aid Housing Industry With a Subsidy of \$10 Billion

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—President Nixon announced today he is pumping in an additional \$10.3 billion to bolster the nation's sagging housing market.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

The President said the money will be used to subsidize interest rates on conventional government-insured mortgages and to provide additional cash for savings and loan institutions.

## Bank Rate Rise Dampens Wall St.

NEW YORK, May 10 (Reuters).—Investors on Wall Street today were disappointed by a rise in the prime rate, which dampened the market's reaction to a report that Con Ed faces bankruptcy unless a bill permitting the State of New York to buy two generating plants from the utility for \$500 million is passed.

Avis lost 1 1/8 to 14 5/8. INA Corp. said it has decided not to acquire Axis shares held by International Telephone. INA's stock rose 1 3/8 to 27 3/8.

ITT edged up 1/4 to 21. Earlier

General Electric sagged 3 1/4 to 47 5/8. GE said it knew of no reason for the setback.

Also in retreat were IBM, down 6 1/2 to 211. Burroughs 2 5/8 to 103 3/4. Texas Instruments 3 5/8 to 100 5/8. Du Pont 3 1/2 to 175. Eastman Kodak 2 1/4 to 106 3/8. Dow Chemical 3 1/4 to 64. and International Nickel 1 1/4 to 59 3/4.

General Motors lost more than a point in the otherwise fractionally lower automobile stocks.

U.S. Steel, the widest mover in the steels, surrendered 1 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Exxon dropped 1 3/8 to 77 5/8 among the oils, with Atlantic Richfield down a point to 81 1/2.

However, Communications Satellite rose 2 1/4 to 37 1/2. Comsat proposed a 20 percent rate reduction in its rate proceedings before the Federal Communications Commission.

Gold mining shares climbed sharply, with Dome Mines up 5 to 137 1/2.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 1.17 to 87.90.

Golden Cycle lost 1 3/4 to 20 after reporting a first-quarter loss versus a profit a year earlier.

SynTex fell 3/4 to 49 1/2, and Cook Industries 2 1/8 to 31 3/4.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index fell 0.92 to 82.10.

difficultly unless it receives aid from New York City.

The company had no comment on a published report that Con Ed faces bankruptcy unless a bill permitting the State of New York to buy two generating plants from the utility for \$500 million is passed.

Avis lost 1 1/8 to 14 5/8. INA Corp. said it has decided not to acquire Axis shares held by International Telephone. INA's stock rose 1 3/8 to 27 3/8.

ITT edged up 1/4 to 21. Earlier

General Electric sagged 3 1/4 to 47 5/8. GE said it knew of no reason for the setback.

Also in retreat were IBM, down 6 1/2 to 211. Burroughs 2 5/8 to 103 3/4. Texas Instruments 3 5/8 to 100 5/8. Du Pont 3 1/2 to 175. Eastman Kodak 2 1/4 to 106 3/8. Dow Chemical 3 1/4 to 64. and International Nickel 1 1/4 to 59 3/4.

General Motors lost more than a point in the otherwise fractionally lower automobile stocks.

U.S. Steel, the widest mover in the steels, surrendered 1 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Exxon dropped 1 3/8 to 77 5/8 among the oils, with Atlantic Richfield down a point to 81 1/2.

However, Communications Satellite rose 2 1/4 to 37 1/2. Comsat proposed a 20 percent rate reduction in its rate proceedings before the Federal Communications Commission.

Gold mining shares climbed sharply, with Dome Mines up 5 to 137 1/2.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 1.17 to 87.90.

Golden Cycle lost 1 3/4 to 20 after reporting a first-quarter loss versus a profit a year earlier.

SynTex fell 3/4 to 49 1/2, and Cook Industries 2 1/8 to 31 3/4.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index fell 0.92 to 82.10.

difficultly unless it receives aid from New York City.

The company had no comment on a published report that Con Ed faces bankruptcy unless a bill permitting the State of New York to buy two generating plants from the utility for \$500 million is passed.

Avis lost 1 1/8 to 14 5/8. INA Corp. said it has decided not to acquire Axis shares held by International Telephone. INA's stock rose 1 3/8 to 27 3/8.

ITT edged up 1/4 to 21. Earlier

General Electric sagged 3 1/4 to 47 5/8. GE said it knew of no reason for the setback.

Also in retreat were IBM, down 6 1/2 to 211. Burroughs 2 5/8 to 103 3/4. Texas Instruments 3 5/8 to 100 5/8. Du Pont 3 1/2 to 175. Eastman Kodak 2 1/4 to 106 3/8. Dow Chemical 3 1/4 to 64. and International Nickel 1 1/4 to 59 3/4.

General Motors lost more than a point in the otherwise fractionally lower automobile stocks.

U.S. Steel, the widest mover in the steels, surrendered 1 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Exxon dropped 1 3/8 to 77 5/8 among the oils, with Atlantic Richfield down a point to 81 1/2.

However, Communications Satellite rose 2 1/4 to 37 1/2. Comsat







—1974— Stocks and  
High-Low Div. In %







## Nastase, Ashe Defeated

## Kodes and Borg Down Tennis Giants

By Mark Asher

ALLAS, May 10 (UPI)—Jan Kodes, the defending Wimbledon champion, defeated the Czechoslovakian Nastase in a three-set match in the first round of the \$100,000 World Championship Tennis finals, which began the two most important tennis tournaments of the year.

Kodes, 27, defeated Nastase, 26, in a three-set match. The first set was a 7-5, 6-4, 6-3 victory for Kodes. Nastase, who had won the Wimbledon title in 1970, was the defending champion.

Kodes, who is from the Czech Republic, was the defending Wimbledon champion. He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.

Kodes, who is from the Czech Republic, was the defending Wimbledon champion. He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.

Kodes, who is from the Czech Republic, was the defending Wimbledon champion. He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.

many of Nastase's drop-shot attempts. Nastase served 10 aces. Kodes had none. Yet Kodes's service game was much more effective.

He used spins and placement instead of power and put his first serve in play 71 percent of the match.

He did not face a break point from his third service game until the fourth game of the third set.

His service game allowed Ashe to reach deuce only once in 17 games. Ashe served 12 aces, but also double-faulted six times.

One cost him the 11th game of the first set and another the opening game of the second set.

He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.

Kodes, who is from the Czech Republic, was the defending Wimbledon champion. He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.

He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.

He did not face a break point from his third service game until the fourth game of the third set.

His service game allowed Ashe to reach deuce only once in 17 games. Ashe served 12 aces, but also double-faulted six times.

One cost him the 11th game of the first set and another the opening game of the second set.

He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.

Kodes, who is from the Czech Republic, was the defending Wimbledon champion. He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.

Borg came back from 4-0 in the third-set tiebreaker to win on the 13th and sudden-death point with a back-handed cross-court return on Ashe's first serve.

It was a fitting conclusion to a match in which the Swede continually swung away at every shot and beat Ashe for the third time in four matches this year.

His service game allowed Ashe to reach deuce only once in 17 games. Ashe served 12 aces, but also double-faulted six times.

One cost him the 11th game of the first set and another the opening game of the second set.

He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.

Kodes, who is from the Czech Republic, was the defending Wimbledon champion. He defeated Nastase, who was the defending Wimbledon champion, in a three-set match.



Bjorn Borg returns one of Arthur Ashe's shots at Dallas.

## Royals Drop Texas From 1st Place in AL West

ARLINGTON, Texas, May 10 (UPI)—Marty Pattin tossed a four-hitter and the Kansas City Royals took advantage of some shoddy fielding last night to defeat Texas, 6-1, and knock the Rangers out of first place in the American League West.

Pattin, now 1-1, gave up a leadoff single to Dave Nelson in the first, erased him with a double play ball to the next batter, then set down the next 17 batters before Toby Harrah singled in the seventh.

Pattin struck out six, walked none and did not allow a runner to reach second until Texas got back-to-back singles to open the eighth.

The Rangers' Jim Bibby dropped his record to 5-4 on an erratic performance that included eight

strikeouts, four walks, and two wild pitches.

Red Sox 3, Yankees 0

At Boston, Luis Tiant allowed only three hits and Bernie Carbo broke a scoreless tie with a seventh-inning homer to pace the Red Sox to a 3-0 victory over New York.

Until the seventh, Pat Dobson of the Yankees and Tiant had given up three hits apiece. Then Carbo sliced a 1-1 pitch deep into the rightfield bullpen.

The Red Sox picked up another run in the seventh inning on a single by Juan Beniquez and a double by Dick McAuliffe.

Pirates 4, Astros 1

At Houston, run-scoring singles by Manny Sanguillen and Richie

Hebert in the third inning helped the Pirates take a 4-0 lead.

The Pirates rallied with one out in the third when Willie Stargatz singled to leftfield and Richie Beniquez walked.

Then Sanguillen singled and Hebert homered to give the Pirates a 4-0 lead.

Rodgers 6, Padres 0

In the National League at San Diego, Tom Seaver pitched a

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

second-inning, single to

## Flyers' Rally Ties NHL Cup Playoffs

By Parton Kees

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

Boston's Bobby Orr (left) heads for puck as Philadelphia's Bobby Clarke falls during playoff contest. Bruins' Dallas Smith watches.

BOSTON, May 10 (UPI)—Andre (Moose) DuPont and Bobby Clarke sent the Philadelphia Flyers' stock soaring last night by beating the Boston Bruins, 3-2, in overtime and tying their Stanley Cup final series at one game apiece.

Rallying from a two-goal deficit, Clarke, the Flyers' captain, scored in the opening minute of the second period to make it 2-1. Then DuPont, the Flyer defenseman, stunned the Boston crowd with the tying goal with 30 seconds to play in regulation time.

After 13 minutes of sudden-death, Clarke took his own rebound and lofted it over the prostrate form of Gilles Gilbert, the Bruins goalie, for the goal that won the game and gave an expansion club its first playoff victory over a Boston team.

The triumph also marked the first time in 30 games that the Flyers had won in Boston, and it represented the first time a post-1967 National Hockey League club had won a game in a Stanley Cup final.

"I have to admit," said Fred Shero, the Flyers' coach, immediately after the thrilling comeback victory. "I had my doubts about how far we could go. But once the overtime began, I changed my mind. I really feel now that we will win the Stanley Cup."

As in the first game, won by Boston, 3-2, the home team took to the ice with two goals by the league's leading line of Phil Esposito, Wayne Cashman and Ken Hodge.

Cashman, benefiting from a two-on-one advantage, put the puck in the net from the corner of the crease after Parent had withstood enormous pressure from the double power play. A little over three minutes later, Esposito's stick proved to be one too many in another pressure situation, and he scored.

Numerous Fights

Unlike the first game, however, the Flyers and the Bruins were far more belligerent toward each other and the numerous fights led indirectly to the final result. Dave Schultz was the real Dave Schultz, the normally temperate left wing of Philadelphia. His counterpart was the Boston forward, Terry O'Reilly, a right wing.

As advertised, expected and finally fulfilled, the two battles net, gloveless, in center ice during the first period. Schultz, the hammer, won the boxing, but O'Reilly, the mauler, took the wrestling.

Referee Art Skov gave an extra two minutes in penalties to Schultz (seven minutes), which led to Boston's five-on-three advantage and the Bruins' first score.

But later in the second period, Cashman evaded the disadvantages by jumping into a fight between Gilbert and Orest Kuchdrach of the Flyers, and he was banished for the rest of the game under the "third man" rule.

The goalies took control of the contest from that point until the "one-minute-to-play" warning was sounded. Shero had called Parent to the bench while Clarke was doing his thing in the Bruins' corner. Suddenly, the puck shot out to DuPont, who instantly wound up and fired from between the face-off circles.

1978 Games in Prague

ROME, May 10 (UPI)—The council of the European Athletic Association announced today that the 1978 European championships will be held in Prague.

## Bill Shoemaker's 17-Year-Old Wound Reopened

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, May 10 (UPI)—Forgettable though it was, the 100th Kentucky Derby was hardly forgotten before it was reported that Bill Shoemaker's California attorneys were talking about going to court over "vicious" and "damaging" material in "Run for the Roses," an informal history of the race by Jim Bolus of the Louisville Courier-Journal (Hawthorn Books Inc



